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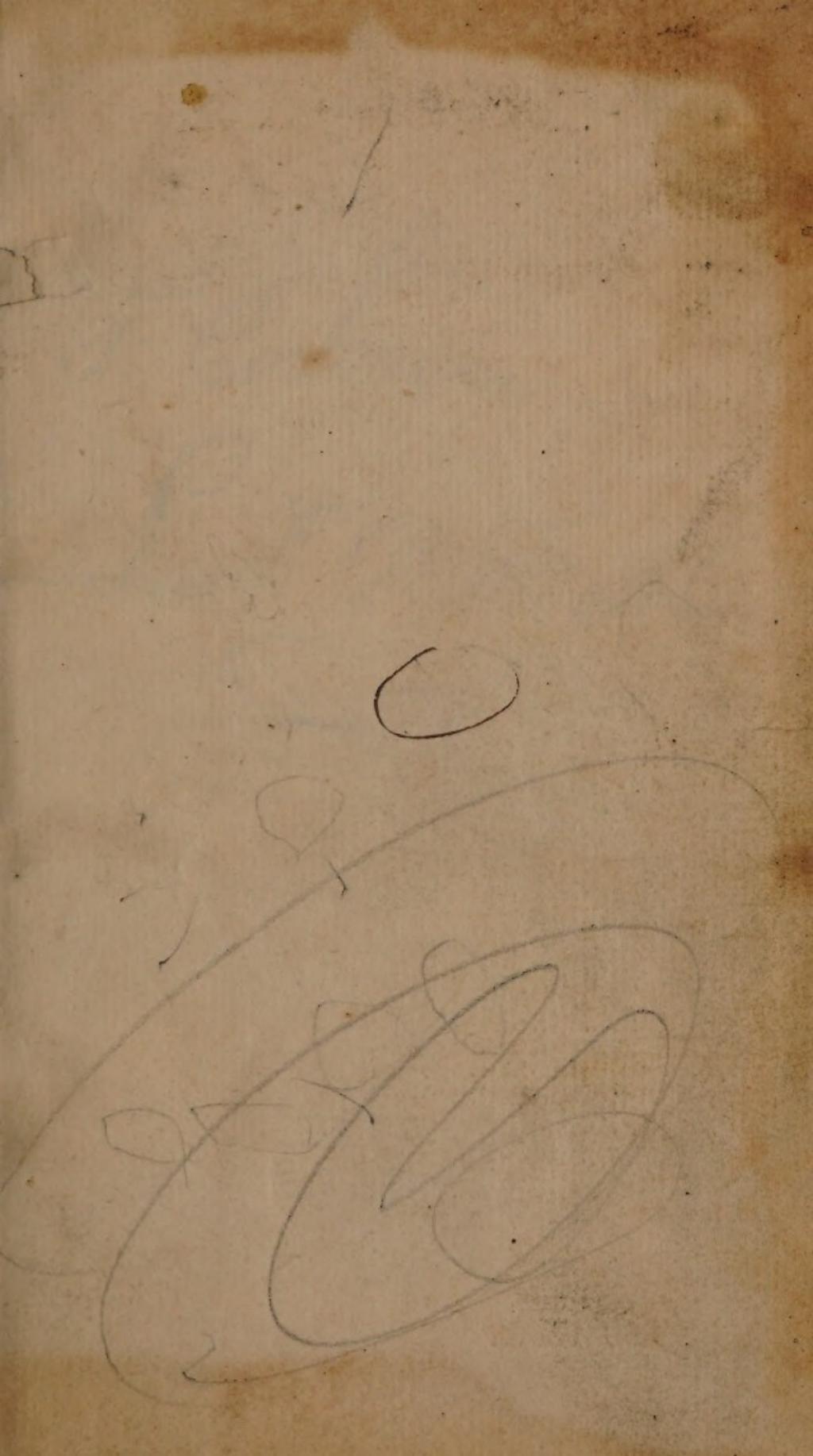
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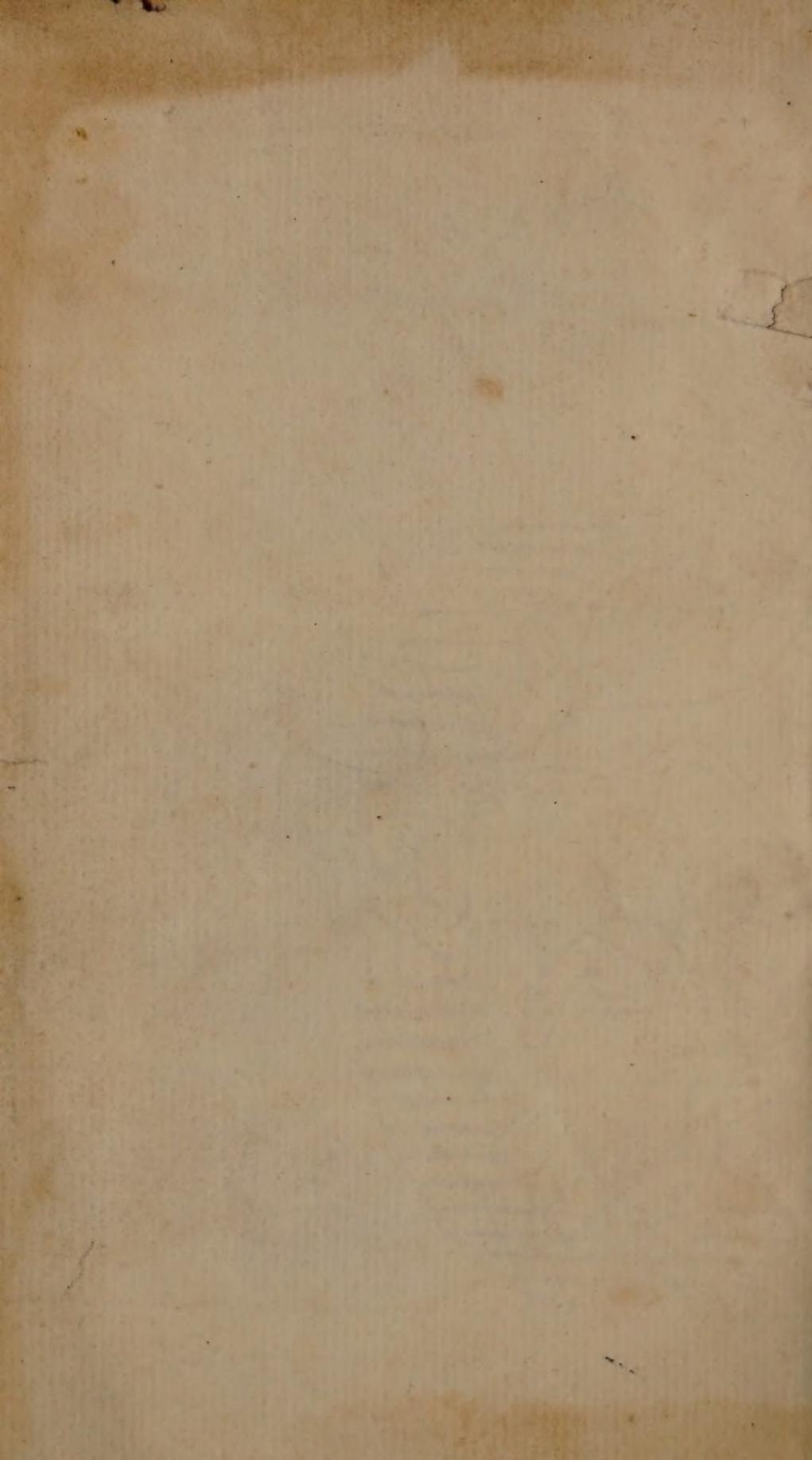
By William Burdon

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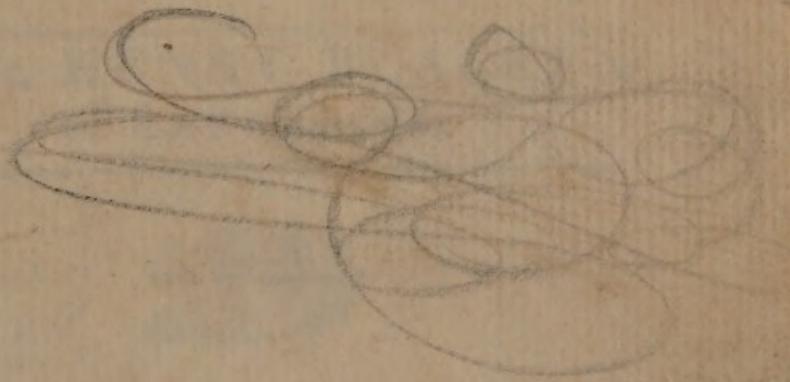
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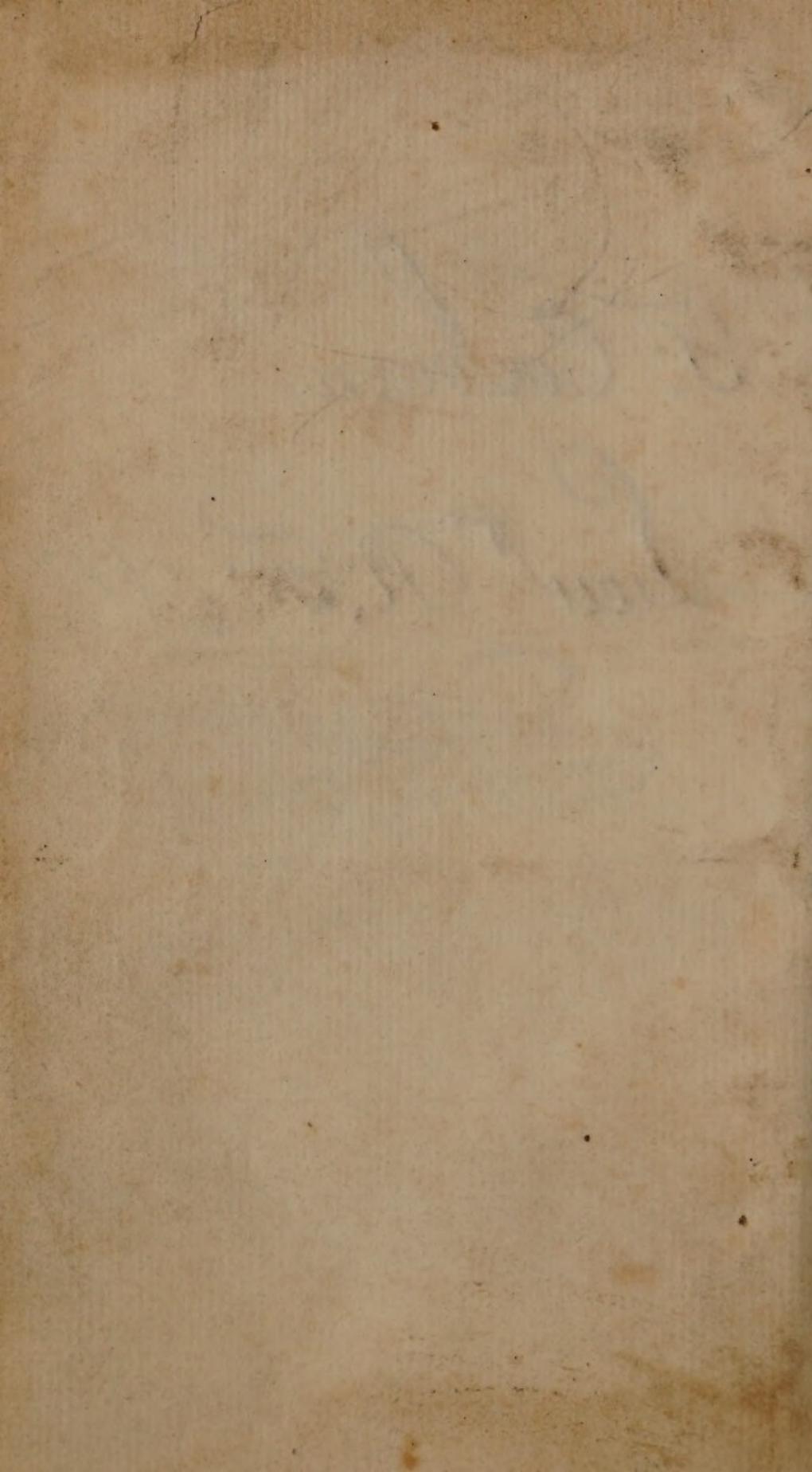




T. Cochran.

Lieu^t R. F. May.





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THE
GENTLEMAN's
Pocket-Farrier,
WITH LARGE
ADDITIONS
AND
REMARKS.

By Dr. HENRY BLACKEN
of LANCASTER.



THE FOURTH EDITION.

L O N D O N :

Printed for, and sold by, J. CLARKE
in Duck-Lane : Sold also by S. BIRT
in Ave-Mary-Lane, and T. LONGMAN
in Pater-noster Row. 1737.

[Price One Shilling.]

THE
GENTLEMAN,
Pocke-Hallige,



СКАМЕЯ



KODAK



To the Right Honourable

JAMES STANLEY,

Earl of Derby, Baron Stanley,
Strange of Knockyn and Mohun,
Lord of Man and the Isles; Lord
Lieutenant of the County of
Lancaster, and One of his Ma-
jesty's Most Honourable Privy-
Council.

MY LORD,

IT is with great Pleasure
that I have an Opportu-
nity of being in an Address
to your Lordship, who so
much admire that generous
A 2 Creature

DEDICATION.

Creature, treated of in the following Pages ; a Creature which for his Usefulness to Mankind, deserves the Care and Study of the most able Head.

The following Remarks, my Lord, were occasioned by the Publication of a late Book, entitled, *The Gentleman's Pocket-Farrier*, wrote by Captain Burdon ; and as it is peculiar to great Minds to approve of all laudable Attempts, so the lowest Assurances to Knowledge cannot want the Favours of the wisest : On this Prospect alone the following Work presumes upon your Lordship's Patronage

D E D I C A T I O N.

Patronage and Encouragement.

I am not, my Lord, altogether a Stranger to the usual Air of Addresses of this Kind, but the Family of the STANLEYS, and their glorious Achievements in Defence of their King and Country, in the most troublesome Times, are so well known from the antient Annals of this Isle, that they require a much abler Pen than mine to sound their Praise.

As it is therefore my Unhappiness not to be acquainted with one of your Lord-

A 3 ship's

[D E D I C A T I O N.

ship's Eminence, but by the
publick Instances of Pleasure
which your Lordship takes in
Horses; by these only am I
encouraged to take this Op-
portunity of declaring my self
with the most profound Duty
and Respect.

Your Lordship's

most obedient, and

most humble Servant,

HENRY BRACKEN.



The P R E F A C E.

*A*S the general Use of Horses is so well known, I need not spend much Time on that Particular, but proceed to tell the Reader, that the following Remarks were not jumbled together hastyly, but are experimentally true.

A great many Books have been wrote in Relation to Farriery, of which I think Gibson's is one of the best, but his Rules are too tedious for the Pocket; therefore such a Book as this is necessary on a Journey, in order to refer to it as Occasion requires; and it contains as much as is known by any of our common Farriers; for I am sorry to say it, I have not heard a Farrier who could give the Rationale of any one Distemper; but on the contrary, they administer the most out of the way Medicines possible to be imagin'd in almost all Diseases; therefore this useful and generous Creature is liable to great Hazards of Life both from the Owner and Farrier: No one will doubt but that more Skill is required in coming at the Knowledge of a Horse's Distemper than a Man's, for the first cannot give any Answers, but his Dis-

P R E F A C E.

Disorders must be found out by Gestures and Motions of his Head : As for Markham, de Gray, Blundevil, Solleyfel and others, they are Blunderers in Farriery, and have no other Notion of Medicines, but as if they worked by a Sort of Magick ; whereas it is first necessary to be thoroughly acquainted with the Frame and Structure of every the minutest Part of a Horse's Body, then to understand the Force and Operation of Medicine, or why this or that Drug produces such an Effect ; without this, I say, I pronounce them no Farriers, but meer Blunderers, who prescribe Habnab at Random, and I have often been very sorry for the poor Creature under their Management, who, had he half as much Reason as Strength, would not suffer himself to be so used. There is certainly greater Room for Improvement in Farriery than any other Art, by Reason few or no ingenious Men have treated that Subject as is required, but have rather chose to copy after the old Authors, who when they could not discover the Distemper, were forced to blame the Air as being malignant ; or fly to their occult Qualities and puzzle Truth with learned Obscurity.

Capt.



Capt. BURDON'S

PREFACE.

A FARRIER is as useful a Trade as any other in his Majesty's Dominions ; we commonly call him Doctor, because he professes Physick and Surgery among Horses, and some are good sensible Men ; but People who are able to give their Sons Learning, seldom bind them to that Trade ; so that Farriers are obliged to take such Apprentices as they can get, without Regard to their Education.

When

Capt. BURDON's Preface.

When an Apprentice has served out his Time, a few Recipes, the same (that for Time out of Mind have been secretly handed down from Master to Man, without any Variation or Amendment) set him up; and fully contented; he seeks to know no more: Thus many are illiterate, and some totally incapable of Improvement. I have great Compassion for that noble and serviceable Creature a Horse, when I consider how precarious his Life is in the Hands of such Men.

The Design therefore of this little Treatise is to inform Gentlemen,

First, What Methods are best to be used if their Horses fall Lame.

Secondly, What Medicines are proper to give them when Sick.

Thirdly, How to direct the manual Operations, and escape the Impositions of ignorant Men.

A Horse (who neither drinks strong Liquors nor eats Flesh Meat naturally) does not

Capt. BURDON's Preface.

not stand in Need (like humane Bodies) of many Medicines, therefore the few that are necessary will be the easier understood: And Gentlemen, by the Help of this Treatise, will be able to prevent a Groom or Farrier too often mistaking one Distemper for another, and suffer less in their Stables.

But the Farriers, Coachmen, and Grooms, united say, how should Gentlemen understand Horses, since 'tis not their Business? It is not indeed Gentlemens Business to Shoe, Drive, or Clean Horses; those will and ought to be for ever the Provinces of Farriers, Coachmen, and Grooms; but it is every Gentleman's Concern to understand all the rest, and many do, much better than any of the former, by the Advantage they have above the Vulgar in Learning and Parts; witness the famous Duke of Newcastle, Sir William Hope's Translation of Mons. Solleyfel, Mr. Snape, Mr. Gibson, and others, who prove by their Works, that Gentlemen are very capable of understanding Horses, and that the Study thereof is not unworthy the highest Rank of Men.

Virgil

Capt. BURDON's Preface.

Virgil (one of the greatest Genius's of his Time) understood the Breeding of Horses perfectly; his third Georgic may serve to shew some of his Skill in the Choice and Management of this Creature; he gain'd the Acquaintance of the Master of the Horse to Octavius, and cured a great many Diseases of Horses by Methods they had never heard of; and this was his Introduction to the Acquaintance and Friendship of the Emperor, and all the great Men of his Age in Rome.

* Sure it can be no Reflection on any Gentleman now, to apply himself to the Knowledge of the Diseases and Cures of the most valuable Beast in the Creation; especially if he has the Honour to serve his Country, either in the Horse or Dragoons.

It may be objected to this Treatise (by those whom it exposes) that the Receipts are few, naked and cheap, with only one Sort of Poultice through the whole.

To which I answer,

It is contrived so, on Purpose to prevent Trouble, and to save Time and Charges,
by

Capt. BURDON's Preface.

by pointing out the best Remedies at first, such as are easiest to be had, and make the speediest Cures ; and also to avoid surfeiting your Horse with a Load of Drugs ; having from near thirty Years Study and Practice, found experimentally, that a few (rightly chosen) are not only safest, but cure the Distemper sooner. But I must beg of the Reader to observe, I am not in this treating of chronical Diseases, and as for the Poultice, if it performs (as I am sure it will) what is expected from it, those who cavil at it may take their Objection back again, and make the most of it.

There is no Part of the World, where Horses are more beloved, and more severely handled than in these Kingdoms ; we have therefore the greatest Need of skilful Farriers : I may instance in the Care our Colonels take in the Choice of one for each Troop, well knowing the Trouble and Charge that attend the Cure of Distempers, and accidental Lamenesses, even among seasoned Horses, as well as those which unavoidably befall the young Horses of a new raised Regiment.

Capt. BURDON's Preface.

But it is not every Man's Lot to be born with a Genius capable of understanding what a Horse's Distemper is, and what Physick is proper for him, tho' it is what so many profess.

And what still makes that Knowledge the more Difficult to be obtained, is the want of Speech in the Patient to inform you where his Pain and Grief lies.

It must therefore depend entirely upon Observation and Practice: On the Strength of which, and at the Request of a few Friends, I have composed this short Treatise, with Notes in the Margin, calculated for a Gentleman's Pocket, supposing him on a Journey.

T H E





THE GENTLEMAN's Pocket-Farrier.

IF you meet with a Horse you like, Choice of and have a Desire to buy him; a Horse. don't fall in Love with him before you ride him; because he may start and stumble, tho' very handsome to look upon.

*Examine strictly four Things,
Teeth, Eyes, Legs, and Wind.*

Every Author extant has instructed To know you how to know a Horse's Age, by the his Age. Mark in his Mouth; but not one in five Hundred (a Dealer excepted) can retain it in his Mind. Therefore with your Finger and Thumb, raise his upper Lip, and if his (*a*) Teeth shut Teeth.

B 2 close,

REMARKS.

(*a*) These are not always certain signs of the Age of a Horse, for the Teeth are generally long or short according to the Pasture he goes upon.

The Pocket-Farrier,

close, he is young ; but if they point forward, and the upper and under Edges do not meet even, he is old : And the longer his Teeth are (the Gums being dry and shrunk from them, looking yellow and rusty) the older he is.

Eyes.

(b) If his Eyes are lively and clear, and

R E M A R K S.

upon. For Example, if he goes on a Salt Marsh or Pasture, where the Grass is short ; I have often seen the Mark in the Teeth wanting at five Years of Age ? on the contrary, if he comes at his Food without much Trouble, his Teeth will be longer ; and if the Grass be coarse, as ling, or bent, they will incline to a yellow Colour : therefore the surest way to know a Horse's Age, is to examine his Tush, and if the same be sharp pointed and grooved (or hollowish on the Inside) he cannot be judged above seven Years old. Mares have no Tushes, so that it is harder to know their Age, but if the Roof of the Mouth be fleshy and almost as proud as the Teeth, she is young : Jockeys, or cunning Dealers in Horses, have dexterous ways at burning Holes in the Teeth to make them appear young, but a discerning Eye will soon discover the Cheat.

(b) This Description of a Horse's Eyes generally proves good, but a more certain Method to know the Goodness of a Horse's Eyes, is (tho' contrary to the Opinion of most Farriers and Dealers in Horses) to lead him into the Sunshine, and by this help you will easily perceive whether

and you can see to the Bottom, and the Image of your Face is reflected from thence, and not from the Surface of the Eye; they are good; but if muddy, cloudy, or coal-black, they are bad.

Part the Third. B 3 (c) If

R E M A R K S.

ther the Cornea or Horny Coat (which is the outermost Part of the Eye) be transparent and free from Disorder; you may also observe whether the other Parts within the Globe of the Eye be good, but particularly the Crystalline Humour, which ought to be very transparent. This Part is of the firmest consistence of any in the Eye, and is subject to Cataracts in Brutes, as well as human Bodies. I have couched a Cataract upon the Crystalline Humour of a Horse's Eye with Success: As to the Parts within the Eye, (*viz.*) the aqueous Humour which is the thinnest, the crystalline Humour or a firm Consistence as I said before, the Vitrious Glassey Humour which is next behind the Crystalline, and less firm I say, all these which is as much as will be necessary may easily be learned, by dissecting the Eye of a Calf leisurely with a small Pen-knife, for the aqueous Humour will first flow out, but you will find the Crystalline and Vitrious Humours retain their Figure and Consistence; few People look farther than the Outside of a Horse's Eye, but I can assure them there are a great many more Disorders incident to the Parts within than upon the Outside, which would be too tedious for me to mention here; the Colour of a Horse makes no Alterations as to good or bad Eyes.

The Pocket-Farrier,

Legs.

(c) If his knees are not broke, nor stand bending and trembling forward (which is called Knuckling) his Legs may be good ; but if he steps short, and digs his Toes in the Ground, beware of a Founder, or at least a contracted Back Sinew.

Wind.

(d) If his Flanks beat even and slow, his Wind may be good ; but if they heave double and irregular, or (while he stands in the Stable) blows at the Nostrils, as if he had just been galloping, they are Signs of a broken Wind.

How

REMARKS.

(c) If the Hoof be pretty flat and not curled, you need not fear a Founder, and as to a contracted Sinew there can be no such thing, but by the Application of a Cautery or searing Iron, or by applying blistering Charges, both which leave a Mark easily enough discoverable, but the Sinews are oftner relaxed than contracted, which may occasion the Trembling mentioned.

(d) Several things may be given to a Horse which will make him Breath regularly, and well upon an empty Stomach in the Stable. For Example, a Quart of New Milk warm from the Cow, will do it for an Hour or two ; but the surest way is to give him a good brushing Gallop, than it is ten to one he will Cough and Wheaze very much, and no Medicine can prevent his doing if his Wind be broken or even touched.

How to cure broken Wind, if apply'd when first discover'd: A Quarter of a Pound of common Tar, the like Quantity of Honey; beat them well together; then dissolve them in a Quart of new Milk; let the Horse fast two Hours before you give this Drench; walk him an Hour after, and let him fast two Hours; give this Drench every second Day with warm Meat and Drink.

(e) A Horse with thick Shoulders, A Draught and a broad Chest laden with Flesh, hanging too forward, and heavily projecting over his Knees and Feet, is fitter for a Collar than a Saddle.

(f) A Horse with thin Shoulders, A Saddle and a flat Chest, whose Fore-feet stand boldly forward and even, his Neck rising semicircular from the Points of those thin Shoulders to his Head, may justly

R E M A R K S.

(e) A very just Observation.

(f) This is a good Description, but most Horses in the Hands of Farmers are drawn while they are young, which makes them move heavily, therefore choose a Horse that has never drawn, if you desire a nimble-footed one.

The Pocket-Farrier,

justly be said to have a light Forehand,
and is fitter for a Saddle than a Collar.

*Next enquire into four other Things ;
Biting, Kicking, Stopping, Starting.*

A Horse may be sound, tho' guilty
of all four, which a Man can hardly
discover by barely looking on him, so
I refer you to his Keeper.

When you are buying, it is common
for the Owner to say in Praise of
his Horse, that he hath neither Splint,
Spavin, nor Windgal.

That you may not be imposed up-
on, those three are thus described.

Splint.

The Splint is a fixed callous Excre-
scence or hard Knob, growing upon
the Flat of the In or Out-side (and
sometimes both) of the Shank-Bone, a
little under, and not far from the Knee,
and may be seen and felt.

To take it off, Shave the Part, and
beat it with a Stick, prick it with a
Nail in a flat Stick; clap on a blis-
tering Plaister as strong as you can make
it; let it lie on three Days; then take
it off, and rub the Place with half a
Drachm of the Oyl of Organy, and as
much Oyl of Vitriol mixed; if the
first

first does not do, rub it a second Time with the Oyls; if you find any Remains of the Slint, apply a second blistering Plaister for 24 Hours; walk him moderately, to prevent any Swelling or Excrecence from settling.

The (g) Spavin is of the same Na- Spavin.
ture, and appears in the like Manner
on the Shank-bone behind, not far be-
low the Hough.

To take it off, beat the Bone with
a bleeding Stick, and rub it, then
anoint it with the Oyl of Origanum,
tye a wet Cloath about it, and with a
hot Brick soak in the Oyl till it be dry.

The Windgals are several little Swel- Windgal.
lings just above the Fetlock-joints of all
~~the~~

R E M A R K S.

(g) He means (I suppose) the Instep-Bone, for there are no Shank-Bones in a Horse's hinder Leg; there are not many young Horses but have more or less Splints, and they will occasion Lameness while they are coming upon the Bone, but after they are grown to the firmness of a Bone, they do not lame a Horse, nor is such a Horse worse for use, tho' a Chapman will refuse him for the Eye-Sore. I do not take either the Splint, Spavin, or Ring-Bone, to be hereditary, but rather accidental, and my Observations have informed me, that those Stallions may get as many sound Colts as any in the Universe.

The Pocket-Farrier,

the four Legs : They seem (in feeling) to be full of Wind or Jelly, but they never lame a Horse ; the Splint and Spavin always do : They all three proceed from one and the same Cause, which is hard riding, travelling too long a Journey in one Day, or carrying too great a Weight when young. In some Colts the Splint and Spavin are thought hereditary.

Try before you buy, if thou go to buy of one that knows you, it is not unreasonable to desire to ride him for an Hour before the Agreement be closed, to try if his Goings please you, or whither he Stumbles or Starts ; if refused, then the Owner had rather be paid before you discover his Horse's Faults ; but if it is granted, mount him at the Stable Door where he stands ; let him neither feel your Spurs nor see your Whip ; keep yourself in a profound Calm in mounting ; and when you are seated, go gently off with a loose Reign, which will make him careless, and (if he is a (b) Stumbler.)

REMARKS.

(b) This is not always a certain Sign of a stumbling Horse, for if you mount a young Horse of Spirit (which hath not been much in use) and give

bler) he will discover himself in a very little Way.

The best Horse may stumble, but if he springs out when he stumbles, as if he feared your Whip and Spur, you may justly suspect him to be an old Offender: A Man should never strike a Horse for stumbling or starting: I confess the Provocation is great, but the Fright of Correction makes him worse.

Whenever you intend to travel, hunt, Setting or only ride out for the Air, let your ^{out} Horse's Feet be examined one, two, or three Days, or some convenient Time before you set out, to see that his Shoes ^{Shoes} fast, are all fast, and set easy on his Feet, for on that depends the Pleasure and Safety of your Journey.

If he Cuts either before or behind, Cutting. look that his Shoes stand not out with
an

REMARKS.

give him the Rein, he is generally careless and stares about him, not in the least minding his Feet, so that he often stumbles if you ride him in rough Roads; and yet if upon the Bit he move nimblly, and divide his Legs true and lineable, he may become a very good Saddle-Horse, when throughgly broke to the Road.

The Pocket-Farrier,

Interfering.

Lame.

A Poultice.

an Edge beyond the Hoof, and feel that the Clinches lie close ; but if Cutting proceeds from Interfering (that is, crossing his Legs in his Trott) then it is a natural Infirmitiy, and can only be a little helped by Care.

If (as he stands in the Stable) you observe him to point one Foot forwarder than the other, either before or behind, seeming to bear no Weight on it ; you may reasonably conclude he is not easy : If the Shoe is the Cause, the Farrier can remove it presently, but if the Foot is hot, (hurt by some unknown Accident) make a (i) Poultice of any sort of Greens, such as Lettice, Cabbage, Mallow-leaves, Turnip-tops, or Turnips themselves, the best of all ; boil them tender, squeeze the Water out, chop them in a Wooden Bowl, with two or three Ounces of Hog's-Lard or Butter ; put this Poultice into a Cloth, and tye his Foot in it all Night as hot as you can.

In the Morning when the Farrier comes to take of his Shoe, he will find

the Heat gone, and the Foot

REMARKS.

(i) One Quart of scalded Bran, with four Ounces of Hog's Lard mixed well, is full as well in this Cafe, and will soften the Hoof more.

his Hoof cut soft and easy, so that he will soon discover (in paring with his Buttrice) whether he is prick'd or bruis'd.

If bruis'd only, the next Poultice Bruis'd. will cure him.

If prick'd or otherwise wounded to Prick'd. the Quick, open the Hole with a Penknife, and drop a little Diachilon or Melilot thro' a Pair of warm Tongs into the Hole to suck out the Gravel, Gravell'd. (k) (but the Horse Ointment is best, which I shall mention by and by :) cover it close with dry Tow, fastened in The Cure. with a couple of Splints, and put his Foot (as before) in a hot Poultice.

Repeat this till he is well, which will be in two Nights, if you have not been too free with your Penknife.

But let not the Farrier put flaming A Cuation
C Tur- against the
Farrier.

R E M A R K S.

(k) An Horse's Hoof may be compared to an Ear of Barley, which is smooth one way and rough the other; therefore when any Gravel happens to get into the Hoof, it will always work upwards towards the Cronet, unless you get the Wound searched to the Bottom with a Farrier's Drawing-Knife; when this is done, a little common Turpentine and Honey warm upon Tow is the best Application; but you ought to keep the Foot dry a few Days, and covered with any softning Poultice, with Hog's-lard or fresh Butter mixed well along with it.

Turpentine to it, which will close the Hole before the Gravel is drawn out and then it must work out at the Crochet above, and may require six Months Time to Cure.

Lame in the Heel or Hoof. (1) If your Horse is Lame with a Hole in his Heel, or any Part of his Hoof,

R E M A R K S.

(1) All Applications of greasy Medicines are contrary to practice, by reason they occasion fungous or proud Flesh; therefore the Wound is only to be kept clean and dressed with such Ointments as are made of Turpentine warmed a little, and mixed with Yolks of Eggs and Honey; the Horse Ointment hereafter prescribed is an excellent Application.

The best Method is to get out the Gravel with as little loss of Substance to the Hoof as possible; when this is done, Rest, and the aforesaid Ointment never can fail of a Cure, for gravelling or an over-reach; but if you resolve to travel whilst your Horse is Lame, it will be very hard to keep out Gravel from the Wound, and this will always work upwards (by reason of the Make of the Horse's Hoof as I said before) and often occasions quitter Bones and false Quarters. As to running a hot Nail into the Wound, it often does more harm than good, indeed if all the Gravel be scraped out of the Wound, the applying a red hot Nail burns and hardens the Hoof, so that perhaps no more Gravel gets above the burnt Part; but if there happens any Gravel remaining above, or to get there on travelling, very bad Symptoms will ensue, which will require some Months to Cure.

Hoof, be it ever so deep, occasion'd by an over-reach of his Hind-Foot, or a Tread of another Horse, though Gravel be in it ; put his Foot in the *The Cure*,
aforesaid Poultice, and repeat it Morn-
ings and Evenings 'till 'tis well ; for
it will suck it out, fill it again with
sound Flesh, and make the Hoof grow
over it much sooner than any other
Method or Medicine whatsoever.

The Farrier's Practice is to put Cau- A Caution sticks into such Holes, (a Composition of Mercury, Lime, Vitriol, and the like) to burn 'em, and to cut a Quarter of the Hoof away, to come at the Bottom (as they say) which requires about six Months to make good again ; but oftneſt ends (if not always) in an un-
sound club Foot.

All Cuts, Treads and Bruises are Cuts,
cur'd by this Poultice ; not only soon- Threads,
est and safest, but without leaving any ^{and Bruises} cured.
Mark, as if nothing had happened.

(m) *The Horse Ointment.*

Into a clean Pipkin (that holds about

C 2 vols. a

R E M A R K S.

(m) This is a very good Ointment, but no-
thing of Lard or Gieafe should come into the
Composition, for the Reasons before cited ; there-
fore add more Honey instead of Hog's-lard.

The Pocket-Farrier,

a Quart) put the bigness of a Pullet's Egg of yellow Rosin; when it is melted over a middling Fire, add the same Quantity of Bees-wax; when that is melted, put in half a Pound of Hog's-Lard; when it is dissolved, put in two Ounces of Honey, when that is dissolved, put in half a Pound of common Turpentine; keep it gently boiling, stirring it with a stick all the Time; when the Turpentine is dissolv'd, put in two Ounces of Verdegrease finely powder'd; but before you put in the Verdegrease, you must take off the Pipkin (else it will rise into the Fire in a Moment) set it on again, and give it two or three Wambles, and strain it through a coarse Sieve into a clean Vessel for use, and throw the Dregs away.

This is an extraordinary Ointment for a Wound or Bruise in Flesh or Hoof, broken Knees, gaul'd Backs, Bites, crack'd Heels, Mallanders, or when you geld a Horse, to heal and keep the Flies away; nothing takes Fire out of a Burn or Scald in human Flesh so soon; I have had personal Experience of it. I had it out of *Degrey*, but finding it apt to heal a Wound at the Top, before

fore the Bottom was found, I improved it, by adding an Ounce of Verdegrase.

Before you mount, look round your Directions Horse to see if his Bridle, Curb, Saddle, ^{for mount-} and Girts are all fitted in their proper ^{ing.} Places. Always accustom your Horse to stand firm and without Motion till you are fixed in your Seat, and your Cloaths adjusted.

When you would have him go, teach Directions him to move by pressing close your ^{for Going.} Knees, or speaking to him, without using Whip or Spur; for a Horse will learn any thing; and a good Quality may as soon be taught as an ill one.

Most Men whip and spur a Horse to Correc-
make him go faster before they bid ^{tion ill-}
him; but that is cruel Treatment to beat a generous Creature before you have signified your Mind to him (by some Token which he may be taught to understand) who would obey you, if he knew your Pleasure; 'tis Time enough to correct him when he refuses, ^{Correc-} or resists you. Don't haul his Head ^{tion well-} about with too tight a Rein, it deadens his Mouth; besides, he will carry you safer, and take better care of his Steps with an easy Hand, than a heavy One; An ^{easy} C 3 ^{much} Rein.

The Pocket-Farrier,

much depends on the Quietness of the Bridle Hand ; keep your Elbows steady, and you cannot hurt his Mouth. Again, nothing discovers a bad Horseman (even at a Distance) so much as throwing his Legs and Arms about ; 'tis easiest to the Horse and Rider, and he can carry you further by ten Miles a Day, when you sit steady upon him as if you were a Part of himself ; every Gentleman should learn a little to ride, tho' it were but half a score Times, for whatever he acquires by this, will never depart from him ; a Boy who can once swim, never forgets it when a Man.

Learn to ride.

Swell'd or crack'd Heels. (n) If (upon Travel) your Horse's Legs and Heels swell and crack, and become stiff and sore, so that he can hardly

R E M A R K S.

(n) When any thing of a Poultice is tyed upon a Horse's Heel, it being uncommon to him, hinders him from lying down, which would do more disservice upon a Journey, than perhaps these Turnip Poultices can do him good ; nor will his Heels Cure till he find the Benefit of lying down, or be turned out to Grass ; which last will effect it sooner than any thing else ; but on a Journey his Legs may be well wash'd with old Urine pretty warm, and with two old Stockings squeezed out of the Liquor foment his Heels for a quarter of an Hour, but first cut away the Hair very close ; after

hardly be got out of the Stable in the Morning, and perhaps did not lie down all Night ; travel on, but walk him for the first Mile or two very gently, till the Swellings fall and he begins to feel his Legs.

When you end the Day's Journey, Directions wash his fore Legs with warm Water and a great deal of Soap, then prepare the foregoing Poultice as directed in Page 10, and tie it on hot as soon as it can be got ready, letting it stay on all Night. Feed him as usual, and The Cure offer

REMARKS.

after this is done, anoint his Heels well with the following Ointment warm ; take ten Hens Eggs, boil them very hard, put them in cold Water, when cold, separate the Yolks from the Whites, put all the Yolks into a Frying-pan, bruise them with a Spoon Mouth over the Fire till they turn black, and yield a fetid Oil, which decant off, and mix with it (whilst Warm) two Ounces of Honey, and two Ounces of Ceruse or White Lead in Powder, and keep for use ; do this every Night ; the Oil of Eggs made as above, exceeds every thing which can be applied for the Cure of a Burn or Scold in a human Body, if anointed upon the Part soon after the Accident, and applied for an Hour by Times with a Feather : It should be heated into a Horse's Heels with a hot Fire Shovel, and no Grease should be used except Elbow-Grease, which is half the Cure.

The Pocket-Farrier,

offer him warm Water in the House. About Eight or Nine a Clock (that is three or four Hours after he is put up for all Night and fed) give him,

A Ball.

(o) *Half an Ounce of Ethiops Mineral.*

Ditto of Balsam of Sulphur Terib.

Ditto of Diapente or powder'd Anni-seeds, mixed and made into a Ball with Honey or Treacle. You may give a Pint of warm Ale after it.

Don't stir him out of the Stable on any Account whatever, till you mount him the next Morning for your Journey, and give him a Draught of warm Water in the Stable before you set out (that being proper on Account of the Ball.) When you are on the Road he may drink cold Water as usual.

The next Night omit the Ball, but continue the Poultice.

The third Night give the second Ball.

The fifth Night give the third Ball, and still continue the Poultice till his Heels

R E M A R K S.

(o) I do not approve of this Medicine while on a Journey, because it may take a Horse off his Feeding; if you give him a Ball, let it be the Bigness of a Pullet's Egg, of truly prepar'd Cordial Ball, which I shall hereafter set down.

Heels are well : But if you can get no sort of Poulticing, then melt Hog's-lard, Butter or Kitchin Grease (*p*) in a Sauce-pan, and with a Rabbit's Foot, or a Rag) grease his Heels. To grease

A Day or two after, take a Pint of Blood from his Neck.

If he's a young Horse, and the Distemper new, you will hear no more on't ; but if he's old, and hath had it a long Time on him, 'twill require further Repetition.

N.B. During this Operation, you must not gallop on the Road, but ride moderately, for sweating will retard the Cure. You must also consider, that wet Weather, and wet Roads are by no Means proper for this Regimen.

(*q*) The Mallander is a Crack in the Bend of the Knee, it ouzes a sharp Humour

R E M A R K S.

(*p*) As Kitchen Stuff, &c. is always Salt, which is doubtless very bad in all such Cases, so of Course I cannot recommend it. Neither should Bleeding be used if you are obliged to travel your Horse.

(*q*) For this I recommend the following Ointment to be used Morning and Evening : Take Flanders Oil of Bays, four Ounces ; Quick-silver half an Ounce ; Sugar of Lead, three Drachms, mix

mour like that at the Heels or Frush ; a Horse dares not step out for fear of tearing it wider ; 'tis so painful it takes away his Belly ; it makes him step shorr and stumble much.

The Cure. The same Method, Medicine, Greasing and Poulticing (which you used for swell'd or crack'd Heels) will cure it.

Sellender. The Sellender is a Crack in the Bend of **The Cure.** the Hough ; and must be cured with the same Things and after the same manner.

Sore Back. (r) If the Saddle bruises his Back, and makes it swell, a greasy Dish-clout laid

The Cure. on hot, and a Cloth or Rag over it, bound on a Quarter of an Hour (with a Surcingle) and repeat it once or twice, will sink it flat. If 'tis slight, wash it with a little Water and Salt only : But you must have the Saddle alter'd, that it press not upon the tender Part, for a second Bruise will be worse than the first, If his Furniture does not fit and sit easy, 'twill

R E M A R K S.

mix well and keep for Use ; If this fail, take Flanders Oil of Bays two Ounces ; sublimate Mercury powder'd two Drachms, mix well and anoint the Mallanders for six Nights.

(r) Although altering the Saddle is the only Cure ; yet the hot Dish-clout will very much help to dissipate or dissolve the Tumour.

'twill damp him : but if nothing wound or hurt him, he will travel with Courage.

(f) Ever make it a standing Rule Advice for to water on the Way before you arrive Watering. at the baiting Place, be it Noon or Night ; if there's no Water by the Way, do not (when once you have enter'd the Stable) suffer any Man to lead him out to a River or Horsepond, to wash his Legs or drink, but give him warm Water in the House.

(t) If you ride moderately, you ought to Moderate let your Horse drink at any time on the Riding. Way. You may trust him, he will not take harm, but always refresh himself : But if he has been long without Water, and is hot, he will then over drink himself, and it may spoil him, because a Load of cold Water greedily swallow'd while he's hot, will certainly chill and deaden the Tone of the Stomach ; but two or three Go-downs are really necessary

R E M A R K S.

(f) This is a good Observation, but if you would hinder your Horse from Grease or Cracks in his Heels, always wash his Legs and Fetlocks in warm Urine soon after you arrive at the Inn where you intend to stay all Night.

(t) A very just Observation.

The Pocket-Farrier,

sary to cool his Mouth, and may be allow'd him at any time on the Road.

Sometimes a Horse cannot Stale, and will be in great Pain ; to ease him, take half an Ounce of Anniseeds beaten fine in a Mortar, one handful of Parsly Roots, boil these in a Quart of old strong Beer, and strain it off, and give it to the Horse warm.

Hard
Riding.
Surfeit:

(u) If you ride hard, and go in hot, your Horse will be off his Stomach, then is your Time to guard against a Surfeit, which is always attended with the Grease, the Farcy, or both, the Symptoms are the staring of the Coat, and Hide-bound.

Staring
Coat and
Hide-
bound.

Staring of the Coat will appear the very next Morning. To prevent which as soon as you dismount, rub him well, cover

R E M A R K S.

(u) The Quantity of an Hen's Egg of the Cordial Ball hereafter prescribed, dissolved in a Quart of strong Beer, is as good or rather better than the Cordial Drink he mentions. The only way to keep a Horse in Health upon a Journey, is to give him the bigness of a Pidgeon's Egg (every Morning when you mount him) of the Cordial Ball, put it between his Grinders, and let him chew upon it on the Road ; these Balls do more Service given in this manner, than when they are thrust down the Gullet, for they keep the Mouth moist and prevent Faintishness or profuse Sweats.

cover him, pick his Feet, throw a Handful or two of Beans before him, and litter him deep. Go immediately and boil for a Cordial, half a Pound ^{The Anni-} of Anniseeds in a Quart of Ale, pour ^{seed Cor-} it upon half a Pound of Honey, into ^{dial.} a Bowl or Bason; brew it about till 'tis almost as cool as Blood, then give it (with a Horn) Seeds and all.

Feed as usual, but keep him warm cloath'd, and give him warm Water that Night and next Morning. A Mash will do well that Night, and lest the Cordial should not have Force enough to carry off the Surfeit, you must give him (after all, and just before Bed Time) one of those Balls as directed in Page 18. ^{The Cure.}

To prevent Stiffness; supple and wash his Legs with greasy Dish-wash, or Water and Soap, as hot as a Man can bear his Hand in it, with a Dish-clout, and by no Means take him out of the Stable that Night. Grease his Hoofs, and stop his Feet with the following Ball, 'tis safe and innocent.

(w) *Two or three Handfuls of Bran put into a little Saucepan with as much Grease* ^{A Ball to} *D* ^{stop Feet.}

R E M A R K S.

(w) This kind of Stuffing is very well, but the Grease ought to be free from Salt; a Print of fresh Butter

The Pocket-Farrier,

(of any Kind) as will moisten it; make it hot, and put a Ball of it into each fore Foot.

Cover each Ball with a little Tow or Staw, and put a couple of Splints over that, to keep it in all Night. This do every Night if you please throughout your Journey, 'tis good at any Time if he lies still: But these Balls are not necessary in the Winter, or when the Roads are full of Water.

A Caution
against
Hostlers.

Ever avoid all Stuffings made of Cow-Dung, Clay and Urine, which you will find ready mixed in a Tub, in the Custody of almost of every Hostler; such cold Stuffings benumb the Feet to that Degree, that the Horse Fumbles and Steps short for two or three Miles, till he gets a little Warmth and feels his Feet again; for it perfectly chills his Hoofs, and sometimes the natural Heat never returns, so it ends in a Founder.

(x) If

R E M A R K S.

Butter cut in two will serve both Feet; clap it to the Sole cold, and cover it with Cows Dung to keep it on, but don't apply any hot Stuffing, for that is as bad as cold; and as to what the Author says about the natural Heat never returning, and ending in a Founder, I think he is mistaken, for a founder'd Hoof is naturally hotter than any other, and proceeds mostly from the formation of the Hoof, and long Usage on hard Roads.

(x) If you wrench his Shoulder, or Shoulder-
what we commonly call Shoulder-slip.^{slip.}

Mix two Ounces of the Oil of Spike, with The Cure.

*one Ounce of Oil of Swallows, and
with your Hand rub a little of it all
over his Shoulder.*

Then bleed him in the plait Vein,
and let him rest two Days; that may
cure a slight Strain. If he continues
Lame, you must put a round Rowel ^{A Rowel.}

(y) (to draw away the Humours,) about
two Inches below the Point of his Shoul-

D 2 der;

R E M A R K S.

(x) The Oil of Spike (if Genuine) and Swallows are not penetrating enough without Oil of Turpentine, of which you may add half an Ounce, and with a broad-mouth'd Fire-shovel, or Plate of Iron hot, warm the Oils well in. Bleeding in any Vein is equal, but the Captain does not know perhaps that Circulation is nicely computed, and found to be performed in a Horse (I fancy) in the Space of ten Minutes, so that all the good Bleeding does, is lessening the Quantity, and thereby giving the larger Capacity to the Veins and Arteries, which helps to carry along the coagulated Blood, and hinder Stagnation.

(y) In this particular I take the Author to be out, for a Rowel or Wound made to drain off Humours, can no more pick, cull, or chuse this or that particular Humour from the Blood, than a Seaton or Issue; whereas the Matter discharged by

The Pocket-Farrier,

der ; in doing of which let the Farrier take care to keep off the plait Vein ; for if he wounds that 'tis a hundred to one but it strikes into his Body and mortifies ; I have known several die that Way. After you have Roweled him, you must let him rest two Days at least, till the Rowel digests and runs ; and then (tho' Lame) you may travel on, but it must be very slowly, and he will grow well on the Road : You must remember to turn the Rowel every Morning after it runs.

'Turn the Rowel.'

This Experiment I try'd with Success on a Journey from *Bourdeaux* to *Paris*.
 (z) Some

REMARKS.

by such Wounds, is no more than Blood turn'd white by Congestion, and is as good Blood, excepting the Colour, as any in the Horse's Body ; but then I am presently told, the Horse grows sound after oiling, roweling, &c. I answer, that Time and Patience is most of the Cure, for the Muscles of the Shoulder being over-stretched or relaxed, there is afterwards a Tension of the Part, which requires Time to recover its natural Tone ; so that I suppose the Captain to be unacquainted with the Doctrine of the Force and Elasticity of the Animal Fibre, otherwise I believe he would not have prescribed Roweling.

(z) Some Farriers cut a Hole through the Skin in the Middle of the Shoulder, and (with the Shank of a Tobacco Pipe) blow it as a Butcher does a Shoulder of Veal; then they run a flat cold Iron like a Horseman's Sword Blade, eight or ten Inches up, between the Shoulder-Blade and his Ribs (which they call boring) after that they burn him round his Shoulder with a hot Iron, and cross it like a Glass Window; next they lay a Charge all over the Shoulder (which is a Composition of Pitch, Rosin and Tar) then put a Patten Shoe upon the contrary Foot, and in that Condition turn him to Grafs.

I cannot say I ever knew a Horse cur'd by this Method, but I have known many a one Lame ever after; for they never get clear of the Stiffness which the Boring and Firing leave in the Shoulder; a tender hearted Man wou'd be astonish'd at the Cruelty of this Invention; for all that can be obtain'd is a free Discharge of the Humours (occasion'd by the Wrench) which may

D 3 lodge.

REMARKS.

(z) This is a good Caution against Farriers; and doubtless Rest and Time is most of the Cure.

The Pocket-Farrier,

lodge between the Shoulder-blade and the Ribs ; for which you will find Roweling alone sufficient.

A Caution (a) Most Farriers will endeavour to
against O- persuade you to use Oil of Origanum
riganum. in all Cafes of Strains ; but I am against
that also by Experience ; 'tis too hot
and subtile, and by frequent Application
will insinuate it self into the Bone,
and make it Brittle.

I saw one Instance, when the thickest
Bone in a Horse (between the Shoul-
der-blade and the Elbow) broke while
a Servant led him a Foot-pace in Hand.
The Farrier confess'd he had used
much of that Oil.

Stifle. (b) If you strain your Horse in the
Stifle, a little Bone upon the Thigh-
bone, above the inside Bend of the
Hough ; (you find such another in a
Leg of Mutton) the Turnep Poultice
The Cure. will infallibly cure it ; but (by its Situa-
tion) you will find a Difficulty to keep
it on, yet it may be done with a few
Yards of List.

(c) If

R E M A R K S.

(a) This is a good Observation.

(b) The Oils ordered for a Shoulder-slip are
best, and the Turnep Poultice over all.

(c) If it is not well, or very much Hipshot. mended in three or four Days, examine the Hip, perhaps you may find it there; but that must be cured by a Rowel, because you can't fasten a Poultice on that Part.

First rub his Hip with the two Oils as directed in Page 25, for a Shoulder-^{The Cure.} slip. Then put a round Rowel about three or four Inches below the large Cavity which receives the Head of the Thigh Bone. When it begins to digest, turn the Rowel every Morning. After a Week or ten Days you may take it out, and keep the Lips of the Wound moist with hogs-lard, that it may heal smooth.

(d) There is a Lameness, which most frequently happens; and therefore I put ^{A Clap in} the Back ^{it} Sinews.

R E M A R K S.

(c) If the Hip be out of Joint, there is little or no Hopes of Cure, and a Rowel is not of any Service; if it is only strained, the oiling, as in a Shoulder-slip, will help to disperse the coagulated or crushed Blood, and Time must perfect the Cure, unless disjointed.

(d) Here I think the Author is mistaken, for if the Sinew be relaxed (which is the Case of a Clap) firing is the only Method, and those Claps which he has been acquainted with, have not been so severe as frequently happen to running Horses, where the Sinews are so broken down,
that

The Pocket-Farrier,

it last, for Memory sake. Our Farriers make great Slight of it ; yet they very rarely find it out ; and when they do, can seldom or never cure it. Some of our Authors prescribe such difficult Remedies (as the Lungs of a Sheep ; a fat Puppy Dog kill'd and roasted ; a Cat split a live and laid on hot) which makes it too troublesome to execute. For my Part, tho' the Lameness is of the worst Consequence, yet I think the Cure so very easy, that I am ashame'd to make so many Words about it, I mean,

A Clap in the Back Sinews.

Take a Spoonful or two of Hog's Lard, or rather Goosegrease, melt it in a Sauce-pan, and rub it into the Back Sinew very hot, from the bend

of

R E M A R K S.

that the Fetlock Joint touches the Ground ; therefore give the Fire well through the Skin, and afterwards a blistering Charge ; then let the Horse rest a Month, after which, dress the Wounds with the Ointment under the Title of Horse Ointment. Few severe Claps are cured in less Time than a Year, so as to stand Exercise, but a slight Clap, or more properly called, an over-stretch'd Sinew, may and will go off in less Time, even without any Application to the Leg.

of the Knee to the Fetlock; make (as you are directed in Page the 10th) a The Cure. Turnep Poultice and tye it on hot from the Fetlock, to above the Knee, and let it stay on all Night; thus, first tye the Cloth about the Fetlock, then put in the Poultice and raise the Cloth and the Poultice together, till you get it above the Bend of the Knee; twisting the List or String round his Legs as you rise, and fasten it above the Knee; take it off in the Morning, and put on a fresh one; at Night do the same. Two or three of these Poultices will cure a new The Cure. Strain; five or six, an old one.

If he has been Lame a long Time, A Caution the Sinew will be contracted; this Poultice will relax it. If the Farrier should advise you to rub his Leg with strong Oils, and chafe 'em in with a hot Iron, tell him 'twill contract the more. If he wou'd Fire him (for that is his tip-top Remedy) by no means consent, for that will cause a greater Contractio-ⁿ, and make him almost incurably Lame.

The same Poultice repeated will also Halter cast cure the Fetlock of a Horse that is cast in his Halter.

(e) Blister-

**Caution
against
Blistering
and Firing**

(e) Blistering is almost as bad as Firing : Consider (in the first Place) the Trouble of keeping it on : And (in the second Place) if the Horse should accidentally come at it with his Teeth, he will tear Skin, Flesh, Sinew, and all away ; who would run such Hazards, and put a Horse to so much Misery, to do him more Harm than Good ? Besides, Blistering and Firing for ever leave Scars and hard Swellings behind them. And who will buy a Horse with such Marks upon him ? Lastly, they neither of them perform the Cure sought after : Why then should we not leave off those old fashion'd, hard-hearted Practices ? Stick to the simple Poultice, and don't despise it, for that leaves no Marks behind it, and makes an infallible Cure.

A Caution (f) But I must caution you, that this Lameness is generally taken for a Shoulder-

R E M A R K S.

(e) Firing and Blistering are very necessary, when the Strain is violent; but if only slightly over-stretched the Turnep Poultice will be very serviceable.

(f) This is well observed by our Author, for I have seen several Horses oil'd and rowel'd when the Ailment was in the Foot.

der-slip ; and the Farrier will be for working his Shoulder with hot Oils ; blowing him, boring him, putting a Rowel in the Point ; and so (mistaking the Ailment) your Horse will be useless a long Time. Be not impos'd upon, but be sure that it is his Shoulder before you admit the Operation.

If 'tis in his Shoulder, he will drag his Toe on the Ground as he walks. How to know a Shoulder-

If in the Back Sinew, he will lift it off and step short, tho' down-right Lame. Slip from a Strain in the Back

There does not happen above one Shoulder-slip, to fifty Back Sinew Strains. Sinew.

You may know if your Horse has A Cold caught Cold by a Running at his Eyes, and a little Gleeting at his Nostrils ; tho' 'tis impossible to know exactly how he came by it ; (for standing near a hole, a Window or a Door, a damp new-built Stable, and many other ways may do it) yet I would warn you against one Practice in particular too much in Use, which seldom fails to give a Horse Cold ;

That is, taking him out of a warm Stable and riding into a River or Horse Pond, at an unseasonable Hour, either too late or too early, read Page the 18th ; A Caution against catching Cold.

18th; a Horse should never be taken out of a warm Stable on a Journey till you mount him for Travel, unless you stay above three Nights in one Place.

A Caution (g) I know 'tis the Opinion of most to prevent Grooms, that a Horse heats his Legs, Foundring and on the Road.

R E M A R K S.

(g) A clumsy heavy Horse heats his Hoofs, &c as well in Winter as Summer, nay more in Winter, by Reason he is obliged to keep the Cause-way, or hard Road, which beats and heats his Hoofs very much, and warm Water is better than cold to wash the Legs and Feet; because it clears the Legs, &c. from the Dirt and Mire, sooner than cold Water; for cold Water makes the Skin contract, and by that Means (especially below the Fetlock Joint) the Gravel, or Sand, remains between the Wrinkles, and occasions, the Scratches; and this by the Motion of that Part of the Leg which a Horse is obliged to bend every Time he takes it off the Ground, being heated and fretted by the Gravel that remains upon the Skin; after the Use of the warm (not hot) Water, anoint the Heels with a little Currier's Dubbing, or Oil that he uses for his Leather, which is the best Thing in Use to hinder the Scratches; but the Horse ought to lie in a large Stall, so that he may stretch his Legs, and rest easy. Young Horses should always have the largest Stalls, by Reason they are more nice and curious in the Choice of Lodgings than the old Stager, who will readily ease himself (tho' not so well) in a Stall of five Foot wide, as one of two Yards: Stuffing with the Ball is good, but it must not be apply'd very hot.

and Feet upon a dry Road, in hot Weather, especially if he's a heavy Horse, or carries a great Weight; and that he should be refresh'd and cool'd by washing. To which I agree, but then it must be with hot Water, for that cools best. Cold Water will shut the Pores, and confine the Heat within, which you want to get quit of, whereas, washing with hot Water and Soap, or hot greasy Dishwash, cleans and opens the Pores, and makes his Legs and Feet perspire, which consequently draws out and cools that unnatural Heat contracted on a hard beaten Road; but more so, if you stop his Feet with the hot Ball, as directed in Page 23. And by doing thus, your Horse will run no Hazard of catching Cold, or Foundring.

Take this Memorandum.

Hot Water cools, and cold Water heats.

Sometimes (upon a violent Cold) a Swelling on each large Swelling, as big as one's Arm, Side the from the Elbow to the Sheath on both Belly. Sides his Belly will rise.

Take (if you can get it, for the Swellings may hinder) half a Pint of Blood.

E (or)

The Pocket-Farrier,

(or thereabouts) from the Spur Vein on each Side; then cloath him warmer than usual, and give him the Anniseed Cordial, Seeds and all, as directed in Page 23. Repeat it for a Day or two, taking such Care of him as belongs to a Horse that has just catch'd cold. If the Swelling continues, and Corruption gathers in it, you must let it out with a Flem; he'll grow well as his Cold goes off.

A Cough. (b) If (after a Day or two) you perceive a Running at his Eyes, and a little Gleeting

R E M A R K S.

(b) Running at the Eyes, and gleeting at the Nostrils are Signs of Cold; therefore cloath him warm, litter him up well, and give him the bigness of a Hen's Egg of the following Cordial Ball, dissolved in a Pint of White Wine, or a Quart of strong Ale warm.

The Cordial Ball.

Take Anniseeds, Carraway Seeds finely powder'd, each one Ounce; Greater Cardamons, half an Ounce; Flower of Sulphur, two Ounces; Turmerick in fine Powder, one Ounce; Saffron, two Drams; Sugar Candy, four Ounces, Spanish Juice, dissolved in Hyslop Water two Ounces; Oil of Anniseeds, half an Ounce; Liquorish Powder one Ounce and a half; Wheat Flower, a sufficient Quantitiy to make a stiff Paste, and beat all well in a Mortar.

This

Greeting at his Nostrils, you may expect to hear him Cough. In that Case,

Take a Pint of Blood from his Neck in a Morning (a Horse will travel for all that, if he do not exceed it) and at Noon give an additional Feed, to make amends for the loss of Blood.

At Night give him a Mash over and above his usual Allowance. The next Night give him the Anniseed Cordial as before.

E 2 If

R E M A R K S.

This is in my Opinion, the best Ball in the Universe to preserve a Horse in Health, either Galloping, Hunting or Road Horse; for it will not (if used pretty often) give leave for Worms, Bottis, &c. to breed in a Horse's Guts, to which they are very liable; it likewise preserves the Blood from the Yellows or Jaundice, another Disorder very common to them, and scarce any Thing is a better Pectoral: Indeed there is a Ball under the Name of a Tar Ball, but that as most others is nauseous; whereas this is pleasant and cordial; no one ought to travel a long Journey without some of these Balls, and give his Horse the bigness of a Pidgeon's Egg every Morning when he mounts; put it between his great Teeth, clap his Jaws together, and let him chew upon it; do not let him drink till an Hour or two after the Ball. Bleeding may be proper if the Horse coughs violently, but if you bleed oftner than once, the Horse ought to rest and have Mashes of Malt twice a Day.

The Pocket-Farrier,

A great Cough.

If his Cough continues three Days you must take another Pint of Blood from his Neck, and try to remove it with abler Medicines. Therefore to keep it off his Lungs, give him just before you go to Bed,

The Cure.

(i) Liquorish Powder an Ounce. Sweet Oil a Spoonful. Æthiops Mineral, an Ounce. Balsam of Sulphur, half an Ounce. Made into a Ball with

ii a little Honey.

Cloath and keep him warm. Repeat the Ball next Night, which will be sufficient to cure any new gotten Cold, or Surfeit.

Knotted between the Jaws.

(k) Feel between his Jaws, and if his Kernels are swell'd, don't let the Farrier cut

R E M A R K S.

(i) I believe the Bigness of a Hen's Egg, of the Cordial Ball, as before directed, will answer much better all the Intentions of this Prescription.

(k) The Kernels, or Glands, ought not (by any Means) to be cut out, for the Glands in that Part, are design'd by Nature, to separate from the Blood the *Saliva*, or Juice, which is conveyed from them by Ducts, or Pipes into the Mouth, which it moistens, and afterwards mixes with the Food, and is in Reality a better Stomachick then

cut them out with a Pair of red hot Scissars (as some of them do) but dissolve them with two, or three, or more Turnip Poultices ; and continue the ^{The Cure.} Anniseed Cordial till he is well.

If the Almonds of a Man's Ears were down ; that is, if the Glands were swelled, and a Surgeon proposed to cut them out for a Cure, you would treat him with great Contempt for his Ignorance ; the Thing is the same with Relation to a Horse.

I will next mention the Eyes, for 'tis as bad for a Horse to be blind as to be lame.

When a Horse has got a Cold it sometimes falls in his Eyes, which you may know by the Symptoms before mentioned in Page 33; (a Running or a thick Glare upon 'em) put your Hand to his E 3 Nostrils,

R E M A R K S.

then most Compounds out of an Apothecary's Shop, either for Man, or Horse.

The Horse's Throat ought to be kept warm with Cloths, till the Swelling either is dissolved, or come to a Head ; if the latter, any common Farrier may open the Tumour with a sharp Penknife ; and when the Matter has free Discharge, the Wound will easily heal, by the Use of the Horse Ointment applied warm,

The Pocket-Farrier,

Nostrils, and if you find his Breath hotter than usual, 'twill then be necessary to take a little Blood from his Neck : 'Tis an idle Notion to think that Bleeding in the Dock or Thigh Vein is best for the Eyes (as is commonly said) for 'tis certain the nearer you bleed to the Part aggriev'd, the sooner 'tis cool'd and reliev'd.

A Caution in Bleeding. (1) 'Tis a common Thing with some Farriers, to take two, three, or sometimes four Quarts of Blood away at one Time. I am very much against that Practice, because you rob a Horse of more animal Spirits, than you can restore in a long Time without much Rest and high Feeding ; the latter of which is diametrically opposite to the Cure.

Therefore, a Pint or Quart at most (unless 'tis very thick and very hot) will be sufficient ; 'tis safer to take a Gallon at five or six Bleedings, than two Quarts at once, for the Reason above.

Let

R E M A R K S.

(1) A Horse of fifteen Hands high, (I am pretty sure) has at least one hundred Pints of Blood in his Body ; therefore you may very safely (and with more Success) take three or four Quarts, than a Pint or a Quart at a Time.

Let me advise you also to take it by (*m*) Measure, I mean in a Pint or Quart Bleed by Pot; for when you bleed at Random Measure, upon the Ground, you never know what Quantity you take, nor what Quality his Blood is of. From such violent Methods, used with Ignorance, proceed

R E M A R K S.

(*m*) This is a very good Observation as to bleeding by Measure; a great many Errors, no doubt, there are committed in bleeding Horses: What can be more ridiculous, or absurd, than to see a whole Troop of Dragoon Horses bled the same Day, as if they were all of them in a Fever? and this is commonly practised without any regard to Age, Strength, Fatness, or Leanness, under Pretence of securing the Horses from Distempers, but it is a preposterous and ill grounded Notion.

These Drinks of Diapente, &c. ought not to be given if a Horse is feverish, but rather Things that dilute and cool the Blood's Aëthus. I do not think the Author can judge by the Blood's Colour, what Medicines are proper to be administred; it is a surer Way to form a Judgment from its Motion, which you may easily feel, by laying your Hand near a Horse's Heart: But to explain the Nature and Difference of Pulses, would take up too much Room in these Remarks.

The best Medicine when a Horse's Eyes are disordered from Surfeits, &c. is to bleed first; and in three Days afterwards purge; repeat the Bleeding and Purging as the Case requires, and according to the Age and Strength of your Horse's Constitution.

The Pocket-Farrier,

proceed the Death of half the Horses
in the Nation.

What Proof must a Farrier, a Groom,
or a Coachman, give of his Skill, to
administer to a Horse a comfortable
Drink (as they call it) compos'd of
Diapente, Long Pepper, Grains of Pa-
radise, and the rest of the hot Ingredi-
ents, at a Time when his Blood is boil-
ing in his Veins? 'Tis like giving a
Man burnt Brandy in a Fever. I say,
by knowing the true State of your
Horse's Blood, you can better judge
what Medicines are most proper to give
him.

Therefore a Pint of Blood for the first
Time is enough, and you may repeat
that as you see Occasion; but you can-
not easily restore (as I said) the Blood
and Spirits you have been too lavish of.

To return to the Eyes.

A Poultice. After you have taken a Pint of Blood,
get a Quartern Loaf hot out of the
Oven, cut away the Crust, and put the
soft Inside into a Linnen Bag large
enough to cover his Forehead and Tem-
ples; press it flat and bind it on by
Way of Poultice, as hot as may be
with-

without scalding; at the same Time fasten something of a Cloth about his Neck to keep his Throat warm. Let the Poultice stay on till 'tis almost cold, and repeat it once or twice; then prepare the following Eye-Water.

Into half a Pint of Rose or Spring Water, put one Dram of Tutty finely prepared. One Dram of white Sugar Candy powder'd; and half a Dram of Sugar of Lead: With a Feather put a Drop into each Eye Mornings and Evenings.

Eye-Water.

Never

R E M A R K S.

An Ointment for the Eyes, which exceeds any Powder or Eye-Water.

Take fresh Butter, one Ounce; Lapis Calaminaris and Tutty prepared, each two Drams; Roman Vitriol in Powder, six Grains; mix well and keep for Use, warm it, dip a Feather into it, and stroak it through between the Eye-Lids, every Night and Morning, and at Noon wash his Eyes well with warm Milk and Water with a Sponge.

If you want to scour off a Speck or Film, I believe Powders will perform the Work soonest, provided you rub the Ball of your Hand round upon the Eye, and for some time after Dressing; for the Cornea, (or that Part of the Eye from the White which is transparent) may be compared

A Caution against Eye-Powders. Never blow any Powders into the Eyes ; always use Liquids.

The next Day (if needful) repeat the Poultice ; and for want of a hot Loaf at any Time, make a Poultice of Bread boil'd in Milk, continuing the Eye-Water every Day. You may use the Turnep-Poultice, but you must not put Grease into it.

Never let Grease or Oil come near the Eyes.

(n) If

R E M A R K S.

pared to a Piece of polished Glass or Horn, when the Pores are rectilinear the Rays of Light are admitted through, but if you rub the same against a rough Body, a Stone or such like, they will immediately become opaque or dark, and will not suffer the Rays of Lights to pass till they are again polished, and become rectalinear; just so it fares with the Cornea that wants polishing, and I have known Glass finely powdered and mixed with Honey, do great Feats in scouring away Films or Specks, and a very good Reason there is for it; because Glass retains its Figure and Consistence when put into the Eye better than Tutty, or such like, but it ought to be finely powdered. Note, the Eyes will appear worse during the Use of Ointments of this Nature, but that does not retard the Cure ; Hog's Lard or Oils, are in no wise proper ; but Butter, (especially *May-Butter*,) is deterseive and cleansing.

(n) If a Philm grows over the Eye, A Philm. put a Scruple of white Vitriol, and a Scruple of Roch Alom, both finely The Cure. powder'd, into half a Quartern of Spring-Water, and with a Feather put a Drop into each Eye Mornings and Evenings, and 'twill eat it clean off in three Days or thereabouts: But be not prevail'd on to blow Flint and Glass (pounded together) into the Eyes; because the sharp Points of the Glass wound all the tender Blood Vessels, and cause an inexpressible painful Inflammation, not much inferior and full as insignificant as the Farriers way of burning a thousand Holes in his Skin with a red-hot Poker to cure the Farcy.

Gelding and Docking are but little Helps to bad Eyes.

Blifter-

R E M A R K S.

(n) This Eye-Water is a very good One. And if you ask, Why should the Vitriol, &c. eat away the Film, and not eat into the Eye at the same Time? I answer, because the Film is softer, and of a more unequal Surface than the Cornea, which occasions the Powders operating soonest in that Place. Gelding, Docking, Blistering, Cutting out the Haws, and taking up the Veins, in my Opinion, are not of much Service; but rather Bleeding, Purging, and the Use of the Ointment, as before observed.

Cautions
against
Blindness.

Blistering the Temples, cutting out the Haws, and taking up the Veins weak en the Opticks and hasten Bindness.

When first I begin this Study, I try'd all those things, and many more; nay, I confess, I have been so weak as to put out one Eye, in hopes thereby to save the other; and found it not only a cruel, but a stupid Practice. I have now made my self Master of those Secrets, and can cure Ninety Nine in a Hundred, tho' they are as blind as the Stones they tread on, provided I may choose 'em, because there are different sorts of Blindnesses. But the Method of such Cures, and all other Chronical Distempers incident to Horses, would swell this Treatise to too large a Bulk, which is intended for Gentlemen's Pockets, and to furnish them only with Remedies against such Accidents as may happen in a Journey.

Observa-
tions on
washy
Horses.

(o) 'Tis observed, some Horses carry a good Belly all the Journey, others part with their Food before 'tis well digested,

Of washy Horses. **R E M A R K S.**

(o) This is a very good Observation, and such Horses ought to have well of hard Meat in their Bellies (as we call it) before you use them hardly.

digested, and scour all the Way ; which makes 'em so thin and lank, that they are ready to slip through their Girts ; they are call'd washy. Such Horses must be chiefly fed with dry Meat, that is, Oats and Beans, and but seldom with Bran. They also will eat as much or rather more than other Horses, and you should feed them often ; for being too soon empty, they require it ; and if you'll allow them enough, they'll perform a tolerable good Journey ; but I do not recommend such a one.

If you do not gallop your Horse off ^{his} Wind, I will venture to say, it is ^{ber not to} not the Journey that hurts him, but ^{forget to} feed. your Neglect of him when you dismount. Consider he is ty'd up, and can have nothing but what is brought to him, for he cannot help himself ; and if you don't cause him to be properly attended, a Dog that wanders about fares better than the Horse that carry'd you so well ; and since he cannot ask for what he wants, you must supply every thing.

When you end the Day's Journey, Directions fill your Horse's Belly as soon as you ^{for feeding}

F can,

The Pocket-Farrier,

can, that he may go to Rest, and he'll be the fresher for it in the Morning. 'Tis an old Observation, that young Men eat and sleep better than old ; but old Horses eat and sleep better than young.

Give two or three little Feeds instead of a large one; too much at once may cloy him.

A Cordial (*p*) If you perceive your Horse travel if faint or faintly, you may give him at any Time on the Road, a Pint of warm Ale with a Quatern of Brandy, Rum or Geneva in it, or an Ounce of Diapente in it. Diapente will comfort his Bowels, drive out Cold and Wind, and may cause him to carry his Food the longer.

Gripes. If your Horse is taken with the Gripes, (which he will discover to you by often looking towards his Flanks) and

R E M A R K S.

(*p*) The Cordial Ball prescribed before, is the only Thing to keep a Horse from Faintishness ; besides, I should rather think that Diapente and Brandy will sooner cause him to be sick than otherwise.

and cannot keep upon his Legs, but rolls and beats himself about, seeming (as undoubtedly he is) in very great Misery.

(q) The Farrier (after he has bled him) will bring you a Pint of Beef Brine mixed with a Quart of the Grounds of stale Beer, to drench him with; then a Glyster of the same; and if that don't cure him, Adieu.

Nothing but a Horse cou'd live, after having such a Composition forced into his Stomach.

Don't bleed him, (unless his Breath be very hot) but cloath him warm immediately, and with a Horn) give (r) The Cure.

F 2 *in a Horn* him

R E M A R K S.

(q) This is a good Caution against a Drench (as he calls it) of Beef Brine, &c. and I have known several poor dumb Creatures killed by it: We say such a Thing is a Medicine for a Horse, but Beef Brine and Grounds of Beer, is rather a Medicine for a mad Dog, and might probably cure him of all Diseases.

(r) The best and most immediate Cure for Grips, is, Take twenty Grains or a Scruple of London Laudanum (or Extract of Opium) dissolve it in one Ounce of Brandy, then mix it with a Pint of White Wine, and add two Ounces of Diascordium; give it your Horse (in a Horn) Milk-

The Pocket-Farrier,

him half a Pint of Brandy, and as much sweet Oil mixed ; then trot him about till he's a little warm, which will certainly cure some Horses. If it does not yours, boil one Ounce of beaten Pepper in a Quart of Milk, put half a Pound of Butter, and two or three Ounces of Salt, into a Boal or Bason, and brew 'em together, give it rather warmer than usual ; 'twill purge him in half an Hour or thereabouts, and A Glyster, perhaps remove the Fit. If it does not, omit half the Pepper, and give the same in Quantity and Quality by way of Glister, adding (as it cools) the Yolks of four Eggs.

If this has the good Effect that's wish'd for, you must nurse him up till he get his Strength again ; but if neither will do, boil a Pound of Anniseeds in two Quarts of Ale, brew it upon a Pound of Honey ; when 'tis almost cool enough, put in two Ounces of Diascordium, and give it (with a Horn) at

REMARKS.

Milk-warm and cloath him well ; he should rest Twenty-four Hours after it, and drink plentifully of warm Water and Oatmeal ; for he will be thirsty the Day after he takes it.

at three Doses, allowing about half an Hour between each Dose.

If his Fit abates, give him time to recover himself.

(S) If all this does not give him Ease, Worms or and you have a Suspicion of Worms or Botts. Botts bred in his Guts, (which indeed may be the Cause, for they sometimes fasten in the Passage from the Stomach into the great Gut, and stop it; so torment him till he dies. I have seen it in Dissections) then give him two Ounces of Æthiops Mineral, made into The Cure. a Ball, with an Ounce of the Powder of Anniseeds, and a Spoonful of Honey.

N. B. But you must not give this to a Caution. Mare with Foal. You may bleed him in the Roof of the Mouth; 'tis to be hoped some of these things will hit.

Don't let your Horse stand too long without Exercise, it fills his Belly too full of Meat, and his Veins too full of

F 3rd Blood.

REMARKS.

(S) The Cordial Ball, as observed before, will hinder Botts or Worms from tormenting the Horse, and by frequent Use destroy all Kinds of Worms. Æthiops Mineral is likewise a good Medicine against Worms; nor will hurt a Mare with Foal.

The Pocket-Farrier,

Blood. From hence the Staggers and many other Distempers.

The Cure. The Cure is to bleed and purge.

(t) Thin skin'd Horses that have been well kept and cloath'd, should never be turn'd to Grafs above three Months in the Year, *viz.* From the beginning of June to the End of August.

Grazing. (u) Thick skin'd Horses have strong Coats, which keep out the Weather, and (if well fed) will lie abroad, and endure hard Hunting all the Year, better than Stable Horses. For walking about to feed, prevents stiffness in their Limbs; and treading in the Grafs keeps their Hoofs moist and cool: but they should have a Hovel to come to at Night, or when it snows or rains.

(w) Never purge a Horse just taken from Grafs; it dissolves or loosens some tender

REMARKS.

(t) I rather judge the Spring Grafs to be most Beneficial, (*viz.*) six Weeks from the middle of May; the other Part of this Observation is good.

(u) This is a good Account of Grazing.

(w) The Quantity of an Hen's Egg of the Cordial Ball dissolved in three Gills of warm Ale with the Addition of half an Ounce of Balsam of Sulphur anized, exceeds the Author's Anniseed Cordial.

tender Fat or Humours which fall into his Legs and Heels ; so that he rarely stands dry all the Winter after. I impute it to the Heat and Violence of the Aloes. But after six Days you may bleed him once under a Quart ; and at Night give him the Annifeed Cordial, see Page the 23d, which is a gentle Opener.

If you needs must purge your Horse (for which I would have a good Reason given) let him not touch cold Water within or without till the Day after it has done working ; but you cannot give him too much warm Water, I wish he would drink enough for Dilution sake.

(x) A Purge.

A Purge.

Aloes one Ounce, Jalap two or three Drams, Oil of Cloves ten Drops, made into a Ball with Honey.

Some

REMARKS.

(x) The Dose of Aloes, &c. ought to be proportion'd to the Horse's Strength ; take the following as rather a better Purge than the Author's.

Aloes (from Barbadoes) one Ounce ; Diagridium two Drams, Cream of Tartar, one Ounce ; Oil of Juniper twenty Drops ; mix well, and with Syrup of Buckthorn make into two Balls to be given your Horse, and wash each of them down with a Gill of warm Ale.

Caution against cold Water.

Some obstinate Grooms will work it off with cold Water ; and tell you the sicker he is, the better the Purge works. I deny it, for cold Water checks the working of all Physick, and causes Gripings. Make that Groom drink cold Water-Gruel with his next Pills, and that will convince him.

(y) A Purge may work the first Day, but commonly not till the Second. I have known one lie two, nay three Days, in a Horse, and work well off at last.

Work by Urine. (z) Sometimes it works by Urine only, and then the Purge steals off un-

as it is written in the original manuscript, obser'd

REMARKS.

(y) A Purge may be two Days in a Horse's Belly, but great Care ought to be taken of him, for many Horses are kill'd by Purges improperly administer'd ; therefore if you find your Horse dangerously ill after the Physick has been so long in his Body, give him a Quart of warm Sack with a small Nutmeg grated into it ; this I have known save many a Horse's Life, so far as human Foresight could judge.

(z) A Purge never goes off wholly by Urine, altho' that may be the most sensible Evacuation which it causes and yet no Harm in the least accrue from it ; for Aloes given in a small Quantity (and this must be the case if it do not purge the

observ'd by his Keeper; upon which he makes haste to give him a second, which

R E M A R K S.

the Horse) I say, Aloes is perhaps one of the best alteratives, or greatest purifiers of the Blood of any in the Shops, and tho' there is no sensible Operation downwards, yet by Urine and insensible Perspiration, abundance services may be obtained from it in obstinates and chronic Cases; to enumerate which would exceed the Bounds of these Remarks. As to losing an Eye by a Purge, I think there can be no such thing without other Causes, indeed if purges be improperly administer'd, Death may ensue, or the Texture of Blood be so broke, that the Grease, and a great many other Disorders might be occasion'd. The Horse ought to be moved moderately, for that forwards the Peristaltick Motions of the Guts, as is plainly seen by the Horse's dunging frequently when you lead him out of a Stable; but if the Purge doth not work, you must not pretend to set it a going by galloping him, but moderate walking: Give him no Water the Day he takes the Purge, and it will work more upon the Humours; there is the Idiosyncrasy of Bodies, or peculiar Temper, or Disposition in Horses, as well as Men to be purged; and what will give one Horse of the same Substance twenty Stools, would not procure five to the other; nay, it may be not work at all, and not do him the least Harm; and even this Horse which had twenty Stools to Day, may not have ten with the very same Medicine, if given him a Fortnight afterwards; so that a Gentleman ought to consider

the

which (he says) is to carry off the first Purge that has not yet work'd with Beware of him. After giving the second, he takes two Purges him out of a warm Stable, and trots at once. him abroad (be the Weather hot or cold) 'till he warms him, and opens all the Pores of his Body to make the Physick work. I do not think it possible for a Horse, with a Purge or two in his Belly, to escape catching Cold by such a Method, and must impute great Injuries to it; for by such Carelessness, and the want of Understanding, some Horses lose an Eye, others have irrecoverable Lamenesses settled in their Limbs, and many die. Then they tell you his Liver was rotten, and his Lungs (upon opening) all inflam'd.

Purge
within
Doors.

How

R E M A R K S.

the Nature and State of the Horse's Body before he purge him, and proportion the Dose of the Ingredients before prescribed, according to the Emergency. I have at this time a very little Horse, which is so hard to purge, that I give him the double Quantity of the Ingredients, with the Addition of one Drachm of *Mercurius dulcis*, and even all this does not stir him much, which I attribute to his being three Years at hard Meat: He never refuses his Food when the Purge is in his Belly, but is at brisk and as frolicksome as at other times.

How can any Gentleman be satisfy'd for the Loss of a good Horse, with such an ignorant Account, so contrary to the Rules of Physick, and even common Sense? An understanding Man (when he has given his Horse a Purge) will not stir him out of the Stable till it has done working; for there is really no need of Exercise during the Operation, because every Purge will carry itself off, if you keep him warm, and supply him with warm Mashes, and as much warm Water as he pleases to drink, and as often.

(a) When a Purge works too long, To stop or too strong upon him (which will violent weaken him too much, give him an Ounce of Venice Treacle in a Pint of purging. warm Ale, and repeat it (if needful) to blunt the Force of the Aloes.

(b) All the Keepers at *New-market* bleed and purge the Running Horses pretty

REMARKS.

(a) The like Quantity of Diascordium is much better (mixed in warm Ale as he observes) and is really proper after any Purge that works well.

(b) I am of the Author's Opinion, and have been often sorry to see a generous Creature bled

and

The Pocket-Farrier,

pretty often ; and all the Gentlemen in *England*, agree with them in doing so. The Reason given for it, is to carry off the Humours which cause their Legs to swell and grow stiff, and to clean them. The Reason's good, because no Horse is fit to run that is not clean : But Bleeding and Purging weakens both Man and Beast ; besides the Hazard of a Horse's Life in every Purge, (as I have demonstrated.) Would it not therefore be a good Amendment, to get quit of those superfluous Humours another Way, so as to prevent stiff and swell'd Legs, without Bleeding and Purging ? Would not a Horse come into the Field with better Advantage, who, instead of Bleeding and Purging, only once a Week takes a Medicine that effectually cleans his Body ; keeps his Limbs

from

R E M A R K S.

and purged even without end, when there was not the least Occasion for either ; proper Exercise, good dressing, regular and clean feeding, will, with the help of the Cordial Ball, do all this ; most Horses Grease for want of Elbow Grease ; the Legs can scarcely be rubbed too often before the Grease falls down, but afterwards turn him out unless you will have Patience to stay while he undergoes a Course of Physick.

from Swelling and Stiffness ; mends his Wind, by opening his Lungs, and preserves him in his full Vigour ? I am sure all this can be done with very little Bleeding, and no Purging ; which I would willingly insert here, did it properly belong to this Treatise, which (as I said before) is intended only for the Use and Convenience of Travellers.

(c) If your Horse (who once look'd fat and sleek) is brought to you with a staring Coat, and hollow Flank, open his Mouth, look on the Roof, and if

G the

REMARKS.

(c) The Causes of Staring, and a hollow Flank, of finer proceed from Surfeits, ill Usage, or turning out a Horse in good Keeping at the latter End of the Year, after he has been used to a warm Stable, and cloath'd, which makes his Hide so thin that he cannot stand the cold Weather ; for, as I said before, six Weeks of *Spring Grass* (in this Climate) is worth all the *Summer*, and is better than Physick from the Apothecary's Shop.

Many a poor Horse is cut for the Lampars when there is no manner of Reason for it, for Nature is not so wanton as ignorant Farriers would insinuate ; old Horses are never troubled with this Disorder, and as to young One's, 'tis Natural the Roofs of their Mouths should be fleshy, but it is seldom so as hinders their Feeding, tho' most will be of a contrary Opinion.

The Lam-pars. the Gums next his Fore-Teeth are swelled higher than his Teeth, 'twill hinder his Feeding, and make him fall off his Flesh. Let a Smith burn it down with a hot Iron, that's a compleat Cure for the Lampars.

If that is not the Cause, you should never cease enquiring till you have found it; for the Horse can't speak, and if the Groom is in Fault he won't tell.

Take care of your Hay and Oats.

(d) If you suspect that the Groom does not give him your Allowance, it behoves you to take Care, that you have thirty six Trusses in each Load of Hay, as well as eight Bushels in every Quarter of Oats; and that they are not brew'd? for there are some Men that can turn Oats into Ale.

Broken Wind.

(e) If a Groom gallops his Horse when he's full of Water, he'll tell you 'tis

R E M A R K S.

(d) This Observation answers the old Proverb of the Master's Eye, making the Horse fat; and I am confirm'd in my Opinion, That there is not one good and faithful Servant in forty, thro' the whole Kingdom.

(e) A Horse should be exercised both before and after Watering, but his brushing Gallop ought

'tis to warm the Water in his Belly ; from hence often comes a broken Wind. Make that Fellow drink a full Draught of Small Beer, or Water, and force him to run two or three Hundred Yards upon't, I believe 'twill cure him of that Opinion.

If a Horse in his Stall (when the Groom comes towards him) shifts from Side to Side, and is afraid of every Motion the Man makes about him ; 'tis a shrew'd Sign that the Groom beats him in your Absence ; and a Fellow that will beat a Horse will sell his Provender.

G 2. (f) There

R E M A R K S.

ought to be before, and early in the Morning in *Summer*; in *Winter*, once a Day, about Eleven of the Clock, is sufficient, and better than twice, except you travel him, for so much Water makes him eat more Hay, which instead of doing good, presses upon the Diaphragm, and thereby hinders Perspiration : It likewife makes the Limbs swell, by pressing too much the Sides of the Blood Vessels about the Thorax, and Abdomen. Any one will be convinced of this Truth, who hath a Horse with swell'd Legs ; let him only have Water once in forty eight Hours, and that not to swill, but dilute, and he will find his Horse's Legs fall abundantly ; nor will keeping him from Water so long, do him Harm.

Rowels.

(f) There is a wrong judg'd Custom amongst our Professors concerning Rowels. If a Horse is sick they bleed him right or wrong, give him a Drench, and put a Rowel under his Belly; without enquiring of his Master or Keeper, what Usage he hath lately had, which did occasion that Illness. Rowels are absolutely necessary in some Cases; but are absolutely unnecessary in others, and serve only to disfigure and torment a Horse.

As for Example,

The Rowel in the Navel for the Grease (which you may see in almost all the Coach and Cart Horses about Town) is very wrong; because Rowels in a Horse that's greas'd, promote too great a Discharge from the Blood and Animal

R E M A R K S.

(f) As to Rowelling for the Grease 'tis wrong, for the Matter discharged by the Wound is no more than Blood turn'd white by Congestion; and (barring the Colur) is as good Blood as any in the Horse's Body; for the Horse may as well lose two Quarts of Blood every Day the Rowels remain, which would without all Dispute break its Texture and make him Consumptive, in as strong a sense as if the Matter came from his Lungs, but this is to be understood where the Rowels are continued a considerable Time.

Animal Spirits, which weaken him to a Degree of irrecoverable Poverty. I have put five Rowels in a Horse at one time, thinking (by them) to let the Grease run off; but the more the Rowels ran, the more he ran at the Heels, till the Texture of his Blood was so broken, that I could not recover him. That convinc'd me 'twas the wrong way to cure the Grease. I have heard it said amongst learned Physicians, that too many Setons or Issues will draw a Man into a Consumption. In my Opinion, Rowels will do the same Thing by a Horse, as they are of like Nature and Effect.

(g) Therefore the true and only Use ^{True Use} of Rowels, is to dissolve hard Swellings, _{of Rowels.}

G 3 dis-

R E M A R K S.

(g) Rowels cannot (by any known reason) draw off Humours between the Flesh and the Skin, nor are they so very extraordinary in dissolving hard Swellings; it is obvious to our Senses, that a deal of stinking Matter runs off, but as I said just now, 'tis no more than Blood, so that all the Good Rowels can procure, is only lessening the Quantity of the Blood, which may be done in an easier Way: Nature often does the Fact, when the Physician gets the Credit of it, and if the Patient happen to die, the poor Soul (like my Lady's Lap-Dog) is often blamed without Cause.

The Pocket-Farrier,

discharge and cool Wounds and Bruises, to draw off, and divert Humours that lodge only between the Flesh and the Skin.

But if he hath not the Grease, What Need is there of a Rowel?

They tell you, 'twill prevent the Grease in young Horses; for instead of running at the Heels, or Frush, the Rowel will draw all Humours to it self.

At first I thought so, 'till by Experience I found the Mistake, as above.

A Description of the it
(b) Heats and Colds thicken the Blood, and (the Veins being too full) Farcy.

R E M A R K S.

(b) The Blood can by no means turn to Grease, as may plainly be shewn, by resolving it into a Chymical Analysis: The Matter discharged at a Horse's Heels, which Farriers imagine to be Grease, is no more than Blood turned into stinking Matter by the Ulcers, which are innumerable in the Heels of Horses, said to be Greased; the *Farcin* certainly proceeds from a Lentor, or too slow Motion of the Blood in the Capillaries (or Hair-like Vessels) and this is occasion'd several Ways; for if the Blood be deprived of its spirituous Part by any Irregularities, as too hard Exercise, &c. high Feeding and too much Rest will also bring on the *Farcin*; for the Glands and secretory Ducts in such Cases, will be stuffed, and made unfit to perform their Office of Secretion, and consequently occasion the Lentor mentioned.

it either turns to Grease, and vents at the Heels, or Frush, or (for want of Circulation) stagnates and corrupts in the Veins, so breaks through Vein, Skin and all, into Buds of the Farcy.

I believe no Man will affirm, that a Rowel will cure either a Heat or Cold, therefore a Rowel cannot cure either the Grease or the Farcy.

(i) I will be bold to say, nothing Running can cure a Running at the Heels, or ^{at the} Heels, or Frush, Frush.

R E M A R K S.

(i) Tho' Bole Armoniack, Allom, &c. may not be so proper whilst the Horse is in the House, yet if he be turn'd to Grafs with Care, and those Applications used, 'tis a certain Cure for the Grease; but while you are obliged to travel, the only thing you can do, is to keep his Heels clean washed with warm Wine, and anointed every Night and Morning with the Horse Ointment very warm, you may make the Hostler do it best with a Bunch of Feathers tied together. This Distemper is in the Blood, and if that be properly corrected, the Cure is performed, which is best done by Mercurials outwardly and inwardly; and due Purging afterwards.

There can be no right Reason given, why any Medicine put into the Ears of a Horse should cure the Farcin; it is my Opinion Nature does the Work, altho' some ignorant Persons may ascribe it to that Application; for there is nothing performed by Medicine, but may (or ought) to be accounted for Mechanically.

Frush, but what goes in at the Mouth. Yet our Farriers ignorantly endeavour to stop a Running at the Heels and Frush, by applying Bole Armoniack, Allom, Vitriol, Lime-water and Ver-degrease, which are quite contrary to the Cure ; for all Stypticks repel the sharp Distillation which should have a free Passage, else the Limbs will swell to a very great Degree, and must (in Time) tumble down and burst out again in such a Tide as will be hard to stem. For stopping is not curing. See Page 16.

Four Parts in Five of our Farriers, maintain that the Farcy lies between the Flesh and the Skin. Why then don't Roweling cure it ? But it does not lie between the Flesh and the Skin, therefore Roweling never did, or ever can cure it. For Example,

Before the Buds break out, the Veins cord ; which is a strong Presumption that the Distemper hath its origin in the Blood ; because there is its first Appearance. Secondly, Take a Pint of Blood from the Neck of any Horse whose Veins are corded any where about him, and 'twill shew its Corruption as soon

soon as 'tis cold. Lastly, Bleeding checks the Distemper; whereas, if you did not bleed, it would break out of every Part of him; from the Ears to the Soals of his Feet; even the Corners of his Eyes, his Yard, and the very Inside of his Hoofs, or wherever there are any Blood Vessels.

These Demonstrations oblige me to believe the Distemper does not lie in the Skin, but in the Veins: But the most substantial Proofs, is the Cure, which I can perfect without touching the Buds, or making the least outward Application.

Mr. Morgan, who lived in 1560, has given a right Description of the Farcy in his Book, but his Method of Cure was performed by putting the Medicines into the Ears of a Horse, and sewing them up; which is very unsuccessfully practised to this Day.

The Generality of our present Farriers give the Fire, that is, they draw (with a red hot Iron) a Circle (like a Magic Spell) round the Buds, burning half thro' the Skin. This they say, stops the spreading, and is call'd Firing. Then, into every Bud, they thrust the

the End of a red hot Pocker, burning the Bud to the Bottom, which is accounted (by them) a compleat Cure for the Farcy: But I should rather take it to be a Description of the last Punishment allotted for wicked Men. Who can imagine, that a red hot Iron would correct the Blood, and cure a Distemper?

To cure the Farcy. Take half an Ounce of Roman Vitriol boil'd in a Pint of Chamberlye, 2 Penny-worth of Turpentine, 2 Pennyworth of Bole Armoniack, and a handful of Rue. Give it inwardly, and repeat the Dose if requisite.

A Descrip- (k) The Glanders proceed from s-
tion of the veral repeated Colds, such as are catch'd
Glanders. at Winter Grass: And by lying long
upon the Lungs and Glands, corrupt
the Blood, and produce that unhappy
Consequence of running at the Nostrils.

(l) The Mourning of the Chine is
downright Poverty of Flesh and Blood,
which

R E M A R K S.

(k) For the Cure of which, *Venice Turpentine Balsam* of *Capivi* or *Barbadoes Tar*, made into Balls with Liquorice Powder, are the most efficacious, if given the Bigness of a Pidgeon's Egg every Morning, for some Time.

(l) The Author is right as to the Mourning of the Chine, for that which he calls the Vessel is

which the Severity of the Distemper (*i. e.* Cold) brings on, and may be compar'd to the Condition of a lean Man in a Consumption : But there is no such thing as the running of the spinal Marrow at the Nostrils, (as many affirm) for the Vessel that contains the spinal Marrow, is compos'd of the same Coats that inclose the Brain, and is continued from the Brain (without Disjunction) through the Neck and Chine Bones, till it ends in the Dock, so that there is not the least Communication between the spinal Marrow and the Nostrils. 'Tis the same in human Bodies.

(m) Would you know when a Horse is in a Fever? there is a Pulse a little above the Knee, in the Inside of his Leg,

R E M A R K S.

is certainly no more than a Prolongation of the *Dura mater* which incloses the Brain.

(m) A Horse's Pulse in a Fever may very easily be felt over against the Heart on the Left Side, and Bleeding (since you cannot well vomit a Horse) is the only Remedy at the Beginning: But if you suppose him past the Crisis, then proper Cordials are most eligible. The Author's Glister is good, provided it be properly administer'd.

The Pocket-Farrier,

Leg, which may be felt in thin skin'd Horses ; but the best and surest Way is to put your Hand to his Nostrils, and to discover it by the Heat of his Breath.

Glysters.

There is a Time (in some Fevers) when 'tis dangerous to bleed or purge ; then Glysters are of excellent Use. I must say absolutely necessary ; but not One in a Thousand will give themselves the Trouble to relieve the poor sick Creature in that Way : For two Reasons ; First, Few People know when a Horse is in a Fever.

Secondly, They seldom are provided with so material an Instrument as a Glister-pipe ; therefore for the Sake of the Creature, and those who love him, the following Glister (in a Fever) is as good as any, and as little Trouble. But first, bespeak (at a Pewterer's) a Pipe, eight or ten Inches long, with a Bore large enough to receive the End of your Finger, and a Rim at one End of the Pipe, that what you tie

A Glister on, may not slip off. Then boil a in a Fever. Spoonful of Oatmeal in two Quarts of Water, together with two Ounces of Sena, and half a Pound of brown Sugar, half a Pint of Sweet Oil, and a Handful

Handful of Salt. Get a Bladder at an Apothecary's that will contain the a-bovesaid Quantity, and tye its Neck to the Pipe. Pour the Glister, (with a Funnel) thro' the Pipe into the Bladder, and give it Blood warm, setting the Horse's hinder Parts highest. Keep him quiet in the Stable till he voids it, the longer it stays with him, the better: But you need not tye his Tail down to his Fundament, 'tis ridiculous to think 'twill detain it a Moment.

If a Groom, or Farrier, in Bleeding miss the Vein, don't let him strike his Flem a second Time into the same Place; because it sometimes makes the Neck swell, and proves troublesome to cure: But the extravasated Blood infallibly makes the (*n*) Neck swell, and Swell'd
Hthe Neck.

R E M A R K S.

(*n*) There is not the least Hazard in striking the Flem into the same Wound, provided it be done with Judgment; and in my Opinion, a swelled Neck (after Bleeding) oftner proceeds from a wounded Tendon, or the Coat of an Artery being touched, than extravasated Blood from the Vein. A Horse, after Bleeding, should not eat Hay for half a Day, for by so doing, the Motion of the Muscles of the Neck may bring on Inflammation and Swelling; if so, the Poultice

the Jugular Vein rot quite away from the Orifice up to the Jaw-bone, and downward almost to the Shoulder, which may prove the Loss of your Horse; therefore he should take Care (in the Pinning) that he leaves not a Drop of Blood between the Flesh and the Skin.

The Cure. : The Turnep Poultice makes the best Cure; but if the Neck should happen to be extremely bad, to help the Poultice, you must put a small Hair Rowel two or three Inches below the hard Swelling, and continue a Repetition of the Poultice Mornings and Evenings till 'tis well. And this is all that's in the great Wonder of a swell'd Neck, that cost so many Horses a long Fit of Illness, and so many Gentlemen many a Pound.

Docking. (o) If you Dock a Horse, never put

*(o) A R of Iron & a Rowel upon the neck under
REMARKS.*

tice mentioned, or scalded Bran apply'd warm are proper. A Rowel is of no Service, but if there form a Tumour, when you feel Matter fluctuate under your Finger, then 'tis best to open it, and give free Discharge, and dress it with the Horse Ointment, keeping the Neck well cloath'd.

(o) This is a good Caution: If a little common Turpentine be apply'd, and the Iron upon

under his Tail the Knife or Instrument which is to cut it off; because you then must strike the Tail, which will bruise it; then it mortifies; and that's the Reason so many Horses die with Docking: But lay his Tail next the Block, (and at one Blow) drive the Knife thro' a Joint, if possible; stand prepared with a hot Iron to sear the End of the Dock, and stop Bleeding.

(p) Never draw a Horse's Soals, on ~~Never~~ any Pretence whatever. There is no ^{draw a} Hurt or Wound in the Cask of the Foot, but may be come at; and 'tis the Reverse of a Cure for a Founder, though the Farriers always do it. A Man may help a Founder'd Horse, but I never knew one cur'd.

H 2

(q) A

R E M A R K S.

it, 'tis the safest from Danger of an Inflammation and Gangreen.

(p) Soals are oftner drawn by Ignorant Farriers than Necessity requires, and it is the Reverse of a Cure for a Founder; tho' if you cannot come to the Bottom of a gravel'd Hoof, the safest way to prevent a Quitterbone is to draw the Soal, and afterwards keep the Heel open to guard against a Founder or narrow Heel.

False
Quarter.

(q) A false Quarter may in three Months Time be cured, and no Sign of it left behind. The Hoof is just so long a growing, from the first hardening at the Cronet, to the paring away at the Toe: But such Undertakings cannot be perform'd on a Journey, and are more than I promised in my Preface.

There are innumerable Misfortunes which no Man can cure, or human Foresight guard against.

I have mentioned most of the common Accidents, and have taken Care,

R E M A R K S.

(q) Here I take the Author to be mistaken, for if the Horse have really a false Quarter from a Quitterbone, &c. it will always be discernable, and will unavoidably grow so till his dying Day: I will not say but the Blemish may be helped, by rasping the Hoof and filling up the Cavities with any Kind of Cement, and blacking it over afterwards; but 'tis still a false Quarter, and such a Horse will not bear hard Roads. There is a Dealer in Horses lives at Kendall in Westmorland, and keeps the King's-Arms Inn, who has a most dextrous Way of screening Blemishes of this Nature, or even any other Faults in Horses; in so much that I thought it proper to give this Hint, lest he might impose some lame Horses upon unwary Travellers, who too often submit such things to his Honesty.

that under some of those Heads, you may find a great deal of Help by the Analogy they have to one another; and having added more than is necessary on a Journey, I beg Leave to end here.

There is no Drug, or Composition put in here, but what is very cheap, and may be had almost in every Country Village you travel through; so I hope I have left no Difficulty on any Body. But if I should be condemned by some, for presuming to leave the beaten Paths of all the well knowing Authors that writ before me, how could I answer to others, had I neglected an Improvement which may turn to the general Good of Man and Beast.

(r) I have read all I could find, and have try'd their Receipts with great

H 3 Atten-

REMARKS.

(r) There are certain innumerable foolishly contrived Receipts in most Authors who have treated largely on Farriery, the less Physick the better, as the Captain very justly observes, provided your Judgment is ripe, and if otherwise, you ought not to prescribe a single Grain; for there is scarcely any Medicine but will either precurse

Attention and Expence ; and I assure you, 'twas Experience alone that led me into the Knowledge of contracting over-grown Receipts, hastening Cures, and moderating Costs.

What a Splutter has Mons. *Solley sel* made in his Works, where it costs you as many Pounds to cure a Distemper, as it does Shillings in this ? besides the Difficulty, and the Loss of Time.

If what is here said, proves useful and acceptable to my Friends, I may not be unwilling to proceed another Time, and impart those Secrets, which the Design and Purpose of this Treatise has obliged me to omit ; together with many more belonging to Horses, which (by long Experience and indefatigable Application) I have discover'd.

R E M A R K S.

procure good or occasion harm, if given to a distemper'd Creature.

If the foregoing Additions and Remarks, (which were made purely to strengthen the Book for the publick Good,) prove useful and acceptable to the Reader, (as I flatter my self they will) I shall fully have my End.

**Dr. Mead's Powder and Method,
which is a certain Remedy for the
Cure of the Bite of a Mad Dog.**

LE T the Patient be blooded at the Arm Nine or Ten Ounces.

Take of the Herb call'd in Latin *Lichen cinereus Terrestris*, in English, *Ash-colour'd Ground Liverwort*, clean'd, dry'd, and powder'd, half an Ounce.

Of black Pepper powder'd 2 Drams.

Mix these well together, and divide the Powder into four Doses, one of which must be taken every Morning, fasting, for four Mornings successively, in half a Pint of Cow's Milk warm: After these four Doses are taken, the Patient must go into the Cold Bath, or a cold Spring or River, every Morning fasting, for a Month; he must be dipt all over, but not stay in (with his Head above Water) longer than half a Minute, if the Water be very cold: After this he must go in three times a Week for a Fortnight longer.

The *Lichen* is a very common Herb, and grows generally in sandy and barren Soils all over *England*. The right Time to gather it is in the Months of *October* or *November*.

An

*An easy and approved Remedy for
the Rheumatism.*

TAKE five Ounces of Stone Brim-stone, reduce it to a fine Powder, divide it into fourteen equal Parts, take one part every Morning in Spring Water. Continue it as you find proper.

To make Black-Ball for Boots.

TAKE six Ounces of Bees-Wax, two Ounces of Virgin's Wax, one Ounce of hard Tallow, and one Barrel of Lamp-Black well mix'd and boil'd together in an earthen Pot glaz'd. When you take it off the Fire, take one Ounce of Plumb Gum: beaten very small, which pour in gradually, stirring it continually till it is quite cold and incorporated, then preserve it for Use.

To keep Arms from Rust.

ONE Ounce of Camphire to two Pounds of Hog's-Lard, dissolve them together, and take off the Scum, mix as much Black Lead as will bring them to an Iron Colour; rub your Arms over with this, and let it lie on Twenty-four Hours, then clean them as well as possible with a Linnen Cloth, and they will keep without the least Rust for six Months.

INDEX.

I N D E X.

	<i>A</i>	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
A G E		1		
Anniseed Cordial		23	Cordial on the Road	48
B			Correction ill tim'd	15
Back sore		20	Correction well tim'd	ib.
Back Sinews		30	Cough	36
Belly swell'd		35	Crack'd Heels	16
Bites		14	Cutting	9 and 13
Bleeding		40	D	
Bleed by Measure		41	Docking	72
Blindness		46	Draught Horse	5
Blistering		32	Drench	49
Boring		27	E	
Botts		51	Eyes, good or bad	2
Broken Knees		14	Eyes, bad with Cold	39
Broken Wind	4 and	60	Eye-Powder	44
Bruises		14	Eye-running	33
Burns		ib.	Eye-Water	43
Buy, try first		8	F	
C			Faint on the Road	48
Coat staring		22	False Quarter	74
Choice of a Horse		1	Farcy	64
Clap in the Back-Sinews		29	Farrier	11
Cold		33	Feed	47
Contraction		31	Feet stopp'd	23
			Fever	69
			Firing	

I N D E X.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>		
Firing	27 and 32	K			
Flies	14	Knees broken	14		
Founder	34	Knotted between the Jaws	38		
Frush Running	65	Knuckling	4		
 G					
Gaul'd Back	14	L			
Geld a Horse	ib.	Lameness, to discover	10		
Glanders	68	Lame in Heel or Hoof	12		
Glisters for Gripes	50	Lampars	60		
Glister for a Fever	70	Legs, good or bad	4		
Goings	15	Looks, Ill or out of Order	59		
Gravel	11	M			
Grazing	52	Mallander	19		
Greas'd or crack'd Heels	16	Mounting	15		
To grease Heels	16	 N			
 H					
Halter-Cast	31	Neck swell'd	71		
Hay and Oats	60	Nostrils running	33		
Heels crack'd or swell'd	16	 O			
Heels lame	12	Oats	60		
Heels running	65	Origanum	28		
Hide-bound	22	 P			
Hip-shot	29	Philm	45		
Hoof lame	12	Poultice for Eyes	42		
Hotler	24	Poultice for Lameness	10		
 I					
Jaw-knotted	58	Prick'd	11		
Interfering	10	A Purge	153		
		Purging within Doors	56		
		Purge			

I N D E X.

	<i>Page</i>		<i>Page</i>
Purge not upon Gras	52	Splint	6
Purging violent, to stop	57	Staggers	51
Q		Staring Coat	22
False Quarter	74	Stifle	28
R		Stiffness	17
Rein	15	Strain in Back Sinews	33
Ride	16	Stumbler	8
Riding hard	22	Surfeit	22
Riding moderate	21	Swell'd Heels	16
Rowels	62	Swell'd Neck	71
Rowel for Shoulder	25	Swell'd Belly	35
Rowel for Hipshot	29	T	
Running Eyes and No- strils	33	Teeth	1
Running Heels and Frush	65	Treads	13
S		Try before you buy	8
Saddle Horse	5	U	
Setting out	9	Urine	54
Sellender	20	W	
Shoes fast	9	Washy Horses	44
Shoulder-Slip	25	Watering	21
Soal drawn	73	Wind, good or bad	4
Sore Back	20	Windgals	7
Spavin	7	Wind broken	60
		Worms	51

F I N I S.

2016.09.03



~~George Monck
Esq. R.A.
Member of the Royal Society~~

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5

36
3
100
18

7:4
45
2:5

180:9

17

181:10

1.11.6

22 Augt. - 183:7:6

